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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE "AMERICANIZATION" OF SHANGHAI

THERE was a time not so many years ago when the "ladies" of Kiangse Road, enjoyed a certain respectability; when prominent *taipans* or managers of foreign business houses were accustomed to giving dinners at these places to which they invited all their friends. But those days of old Shanghai are gone forever, because Shanghai has become "Americanized." They put over last week a Tael 750,000 campaign to construct a modern foreign Y. M. C. A. building. It was a real "American" drive with a campaign chairman, publicity committee, committee on "lists and office arrangements," and novel to behold, the chairmen of all of the committees with the exception of the trustees, was an Englishman. Sir Edward Pearce, one of the oldest residents and for many years chairman of the municipal council, headed the "Y" Campaign Committee and his vice-chairman was Mr. A. Brooke-Smith another Briton, head of the old-established British hong, Jardine, Matheson and Company. Then strangest of all, the publicity committee: it was headed by Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the British "official" organ who used to think America was a land of wild Indians and doubtless basing his belief on some of the samples he saw about the streets of Shanghai.

BUT Shanghai "put over" the Y. M. C. A. project, and since the scheme was not only sponsored by but actually assisted in a most material way by Britons who headed "teams" and who did their share of applauding when the daily quotas were chalked up on the board, we may definitely state that Shanghai has now turned the corner and has accepted "Americanization." Old Shanghai did not die, naturally, without a struggle. One Bruce Lockhart, scion of a noble family, but who earns a more or less precarious living by selling bonds for a local savings society, sang the swan song of the die-hards. In a letter published in the correspondence column of one of the papers he, among a number of other things, said,

"The Americanization of Shanghai proceeds apace.

"It's latest 'stunt' is this projected Y. M. C. A. 'Campaign' with it's 'teams,' it's 'noon-day luncheons at which the workers will discuss plans,' and what not—and for what, if you please?

"Well, to put it pithily, just this:—To raise the huge sum of \$280,000—(Tls. 201,500)—to erect a glorified 'Hanbury Institute' opposite the race-course which shall provide cheap dossing and living facilities for clerical workers, just as the original Hanbury Institute provides these

facilities for sea workers. The new 'Hanbury Institute' opposite the race-course is to be called the 'Foreign Y. M. C. A.' and doubtless will breed a distinct and particular crop of young 'Christians' who can watch the early morning training on the race-track from their bedroom windows!

"Because Captain Robert Dollar and Mr. C. R. Crane of America have offered Tls. 100,000 to help to put Shanghai boarding house keepers out of business, this egregious Y. M. C. A. concern starts another of its campaigns of organized mendicancy!

"Who cares whether the Dollars and Cranes of the U. S. A. choose to offer even a million apiece for glorified race-course 'Hanbury Institutes'? Is that any reason why everyone in this town, apparently, is to be plagued and badgered and bothered for alms by this mendicant concern of the Y. M. C. A.?

"When these American Christians have got those 200 cheap bedrooms going, it seems to me there will be a lot of Shanghai widows (boarding house keepers) and children put out of business who will, also, have nowhere to lay their heads:

"I make an appeal to my British countrymen, to all of European race who know me or have read me, and to those of my American friends who know me well and are my friends—I appeal to all these to have nothing whatever to do with this American organized campaign of begging and mendicancy!"

IT is difficult to say just when this "Americanization" of Shanghai really began. Some say it dates back to the day when Hon. Lebbeus Redman Wilfley, the first American judge of the United States Court for China, established by Act of Congress in 1906, arrived in Shanghai. According to the story, which some of the oldtimers relate, someone told Wilfley on the boat coming out that Shanghai was filled with houses of illfame, that all of the inmates of these houses called themselves "American girls" and that this term was used all up and down the China coast as meaning prostitute. The new judge, anxious to make a record in a new and untried field of politics, announced at a dinner party tendered him by the handfull of American citizens at the old Astor House Hotel the first night of his arrival that he intended to "cleanse the fair name of American womanhood of the stain which Shanghai had placed thereon." Immediately he instructed his young district attorney to notify all of the "American girls down the line" to appear in Court and answer charges which had been lodged against them. They opposed the order, employed illustrious legal talent, and the town was in an uproar because one of its established and intrenched institutions was being attacked. But Wilfley won out and all of the "American girls" either had to leave town or become wives of non-Americans, thus placing themselves beyond the reach of American law in this land of extraterritoriality. But in winning, the new Judge also lost out, for the storm which he raised never died down until he was forced to tender his resignation to President Taft.

SINCE those days of practically a quarter of a century ago, the germ of "Americanism" has been eating into the vitals of old Shanghai. This year the Shanghai Municipal Council completes the total elimination of "brothels," a term for these places which would have been considered insulting in the old days. This five-year elimination

scheme for houses of prostitution, was, of course, the work of an American with his "Moral Welfare League" which kept up the agitation until the city fathers were worn out opposing him. Now the former inmates of these places are reported to be living in more or less respectable rooming and apartment houses, but that's not part of our story. And they say other changes have come about, some without attracting much attention. It is even whispered that there is less drinking at the famous "longest bar in the world," that the days are past when a young man coming out to the Far East spends his first five years getting so deeply in debt that it requires another five to get out and still another five to accumulate sufficient to purchase a ticket home. There are still a few cabarets scattered about town, on the outskirts, as it were, where Russian dancing partners are supplied by the management at so much per head and where the girls receive a commission on the wine sold, but if the proprietors of these places are not shivering in their shoes, they should be, for their days undoubtedly are numbered.

THIS change in the character of Shanghai has been gradual but inevitable despite the protests of the standpatters. Shanghai has in a decade changed from an out-of-the-way town on the mud-flats at the mouth of the Yangtsze Kiang, to a modern world port with ocean-going steamers calling every week. The citizens are beginning to take pride in the publication of statistics showing the growth of the number of kilowatts of power used, in the figures of tonnage cleared, in statistics proving healthfulness over other ports. Business houses are trying to out-do one another in the style and class of office buildings constructed and the citizens mention casually that this building has a modern "American-style" heating plant and that one an elevator, not a "lift" but an elevator with a "microdrive" that stops automatically at the different floors. Competition has had much to do with this so-called "Americanization" of Shanghai. In the old days when there were but a few firms or "hongs," and they monopolized the trade, it was possible for foreign business men to take things easy. If they absorbed too many cocktails during the noon hour and failed to arouse themselves after the noon siesta, it didn't make any particular difference, for the compradore ran the business anyway. But things have changed now, especially since the young Chinese have begun to evince an aptitude for going into modern business. Now there are fewer cocktails before the "longest bar" and no noon siestas at all. When the new foreign Y. M. C. A. gets going with its night school classes in salesmanship and advertising and accounting and efficiency, all will be over but the shouting. The "Americanization" of the Paris of the Orient will be complete.

Scholarships Offered American School Students

At the suggestion of Willard W. Bartlett, former principal of the Shanghai American School and now assistant to the President of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., two scholarships of Gold \$500 each have been offered to members of the present graduating class at the School. These are payable in four equal annual installments, applicable to the reduction of tuition in Carleton College, and will be awarded to those applicants who excel in service to their school, on terms similar to those which govern the award of the annual bursary from the Shanghai Rotary Club. In case no awards are made this year, the scholarships will be available to applicants from the class of 1926. At the present time there are two former students from the Shanghai American School in Carleton College, the McGinnis twins, David and Jonathan, of Kashing.

A RECRUDESCENCE OF STUDENT RIOTS

NOT since the organization of the student movement of 1919 with its accompaniment of criticism, strikes on Anfu-officials, and general confusion has there been an outbreak on quite the scale staged in Peking during the week-end of May 7-9 in connection with the celebration of Humiliation Day. The riots, for they were nothing short of that according to reports from the north, were directed primarily against Mr. Chang Shih-chao, the new acting Minister of Education, who is concurrently Minister of Justice. A photograph of Mr. Chang with an account of his rise to high political position appeared in the Who's Who column of the *Review* for May 9—contemporaneously with the attack on him in Peking. Between 1919 and 1922 Mr. Chang travelled in Europe where he studied the educational systems of England, Germany and France. Returning to China he became President of the Peking National College of Agriculture. In politics he has been a liberal, but apparently his studies abroad and his observations at home have developed in him an admiration of discipline and a desire to inculcate a modicum of that spirit into the educational system of his native country. In the Who's Who note mentioned above, which was written by one closely in touch with Mr. Chang, the concluding sentence reads: "He plans to devote his time in the future to education. It is, therefore, expected that under his able ministrations a new regime in order and discipline will be inaugurated throughout the Chinese educational world." In this conclusion we believe we find the root of the difficulty of the new Minister with the students—and, it has been whispered some of the teachers—of Peking.

ACCORDING to the reports from the north, the office-holders in the government *ad interim* were feeling extremely apprehensive and shaky as the anniversary of the attack of 1919 on their colleagues of the Anfu crowd approached. The government ordered the police to maintain a strict watch over the schools of Peking lest the ardent spirit of youth break forth into unseemly commemoration of China's humiliation at the hands of Japan, and remember and perhaps act upon the awful precedent set six years ago. Then on the night of May 6 the Minister of Education—doubtless carrying out a policy of those higher up—issued an order decreeing that on May 7, the anniversary of the presentation of the 21 Demands, there should be no celebrations. The authorities of the government schools were ordered to keep their students busy so that they should not be led into mischief. They obeyed and their students did not participate in the commotion that first occurred. Some four hundred students from non-government schools, including it is said some Christian schools, turned out with the solemn intent to enjoy humiliation to the full. Attempting to hold a meeting at Central Park they were prevented by the police who announced that the ground on which they had planned to congregate was needed for a fire drill! Comments the Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, "The authorities apparently feared a tremendous explosion of anti-Japanese sentiment; had they possessed any sort of intelligence system, they would have realized that the principal subject of interest then to the private schools was how to be included among the beneficiaries of the Boxer Indemnity consolidation scheme recently announced by the Minister of

Education. But the obvious obstructionist tactics of the police made the students forget for the time being this side of the proposed proceedings, and they marched off in high dudgeon to Coal Hill." At Coal Hill they passed resolutions of protest against their treatment, and decided to try to call on the Minister of Education. Applying at his office at the Ministry they were informed that he was at his home; when they reached his home they were informed that the Minister was not at home but at his office. Doubly irritated by their treatment at Central Park and by the evasion of the Minister of Education they set to work to demolish the interior of his residence which they succeeded in doing to a degree before a squad of police arrived and interfered. In the ensuing struggle one student, who according to report, was in the last stages of tuberculosis, died from over excitement, many others were beaten and eighteen arrested.

LIKE a Parisian mob the students now decided to have a real demonstration that would throw terror into the hearts of their governmental authorities. "On Saturday, shortly before noon, the heads of formidable columns of students began to debouch on the west side of the canal immediately alongside the *Far Eastern Times* building," according to an article in the issue of that paper for May 11th. "Marching with banners and small individual flags, the movement was so accurately timed that the colleges of the East, West, and South Cities, reached the south face of the Imperial City and joined hands so that the combined forces poured like a living river alongside the canal. Making their way due north for the Government University, which lies under the lee of Coal Hill, masses of police deflected them, causing them to pour north, after wrecking a motor car which got in their way. As far as could be estimated the columns . . . were a mile long and numbered about 3,000 in all, groups of women students being among them . . . As the men marched they uttered short sharp cries, demanding punishment for those who had ill-treated their comrades on Humiliation Day. The effect of this massed shouting was extremely dramatic and awe-inspiring and great crowds soon lined every yard of their advance."

THE leaders of the student-demonstrators claimed that there were about forty educational institutions represented, which was probably an exaggeration, although a fair number certainly were participants. The students of the National University did not participate and were mocked and jeered at by their compatriots as they marched by the National University buildings. The leader of the procession on Saturday was a senior student of the National Normal University who is described as "a staunch Kwomin Tang worker." That the students are being used by non-student agencies for purposes of their own would seem to be evident from the tone of the hand-bills which were passed out among the students themselves as well as the lookers-on during the course of the demonstration on May 9th. One of the hand-bills was worded as follows: "Our Dear Countrymen: Do you know what kind of a government we have? It is one which serves and obeys the orders of the Imperialists. It is one which tries as hard as possible to oppress the people, the masses, and endeavors to deprive the citizens of every right and privilege. When Tuan Chi-jui was in power before, he committed many treacherous deeds, and did many things in betrayal of our country. We hope that all of you remember. When he recently took up the Chief Executiveship,

he flattered and tried to please the French Government by presumably settling the Gold Franc case to the cost of more than a hundred million dollars to our national treasury. He is also planning to betray his country in other ways for the sake of fattening himself . . . The 7th of May marked the day when the Japanese government forced us to sign the 21 Demands. It is an unequal treaty and signed under duress. It should be considered the greatest shame on our country to submit to that government. Thus it is quite reasonable for thousands and thousands of our dear citizens to hold a mass meeting at the Tien An Men to impress on our minds the great humiliation received from Japan. Unfortunately, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Shih-chao, Chu Shen and several other officials, for the sole purpose of pleasing the Japanese, ordered armed policemen to guard the Tien An Men where we planned to hold the meeting. The youth, patriotic generation of our country, seeing their smallest liberty, that of holding meetings and organizing parties, prevented by the authorities were greatly agitated. Moreover, if no demonstration be held, even on the national humiliation day, how can we be called Chinese citizens? . . . If we don't overthrow this kind of government, we are afraid that it will carry out still more bitter and cruel acts against us . . . "And so on—concluding with demands for the severe punishment of "the murderers" Chang Shih-chao and Chu Shen, a boycott of Japanese goods, and the "overthrow" of of the "Pro-Japanese party."

IT seems fairly evident that Comrade Karakhan's residence in Peking is not without result; his seed seems to be springing up and bearing fruit an hundred-fold. What the next steps in the present eruption will be is not known as yet. According to a later report the policy will be decided upon by the Students' Union after a careful study of the situation. Whether the students can expel Minister Chang and bring about the salvation of the country in this way it will be interesting to see. Thus far the cooler headed intelligentsia of the lower Yangtze have not joined in the movement and certain among them have even expressed disgust with the developments in the north.

PACIFIC COAST INTEREST IN ORIENT TRADE

THE holding of the annual convention of the U. S. National Foreign Trade Council in Seattle on June 24-25-26 of this year is of unusual importance to the Orient because it tends to turn the attention of America's commercial, industrial and financial leaders in this direction. The National Foreign Trade Council is the most important organization of American business men interested in developing the foreign commerce of the United States and has largely been responsible for arousing the interest of the whole nation in this subject. At the convention this year, the Foreign Trade Council has invited chambers of commerce and trade organizations in China, Japan, India, Straights Settlements, Dutch East Indies and the Philippines to send delegations to the meeting and it is to be hoped most of them will accept the invitation. Whether China will send a delegation, is not as yet definitely decided, but the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has had the matter under consideration for some time. The fact that Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, will preside over the Convention this year, is sufficient to indicate the importance which America's commercial leaders attach to the meeting.

PERHAPS the best thing which Seattle and the Pacific Coast will get out of this convention, will be education. Outside of shipping, the commercial interests of the U. S. Pacific Coast do not count for much in the trade of the Orient, and this despite the fact that the Pacific Coast is nearer by some 3,000 miles to the Orient than is the eastern commercial and industrial sections of the North American continent. Practically all of the millions of dollars worth of raw products from the Orient which go to the United States every year only touch the ports of the Pacific Coast and then are trans-shipped through the Panama Canal to the East Coast, or pass through these ports to the transcontinental railroads and then to the industrial sections of the country to the east. And to consider America's exports to the Orient, the same situation applies. Machinery, motor cars, manufactured products generally originate either on or near the Atlantic Seaboard, in the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys, and then pass through the ports of the Pacific to the Orient. This is the situation and naturally it is unavoidable. It frequently has been said that America never will come into her own in the trade of the Orient until a large industrial development has taken place on the Pacific Coast—and a large industrial development cannot grow up on the Pacific Coast until sources of coal and iron are developed. Perhaps this will come from Alaska, or perhaps water-power will supply the lack of coal. But as it stands now, outside of shipping and lumber and certain natural products such as fruits and wheat, the Pacific Coast does not count for much in the commerce between America and the Orient. There are many jobbing houses of course, but from the standpoint of the buyer in the Orient, what's the use of trading through a middle-man on the Pacific Coast when it is possible to deal directly with the manufacturer in the Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley on the Atlantic seaboard?

DESPITE the fact that the future great commercial and industrial development of the U. S. Pacific Coast depends largely upon trade with the Orient, it has been most difficult for business men of the Coast to realize this fact. Businessmen and financiers of the coast always look toward the eastern sections of the United States and spend most of their energies in trying to induce Eastern capital and manufacturing plants to move westward. This is all well and good, but they overlook the fact that their great market is behind them in the Orient. In recent months and years practically every large city on the Pacific Coast has conducted extensive advertising campaigns, exploiting their possibilities, but not one dollar of this money has come to the Orient, the natural market for California, Oregon and Washington. It is only within the last half-dozen years that any city on the Pacific Coast has sent a trade delegation to this part of the world to study markets. There are some men on the Pacific coast such as Capt. Dollar who have realized the importance of Oriental markets but they are the exception.

OUTSIDE of the realm of commerce and industry, there is another interest in this subject, which is of great importance. There is constant talk of friction between the United States and Japan and although few persons take these rumors seriously, most Americans think that if serious trouble should eventuate, that it could not amount to much owing to the overwhelming military

and economic strength of the United States as compared with Japan. But what these persons overlook is the vital factor that practically all of the war industries of the United States are located on the Atlantic seaboard, which in case of hostilities would have to be transported entirely across the continent before they could be available for transport to the point of hostilities in the Far East. The Japanese military and naval strategists know this all too well, but few Americans realize it. Anyone who had any contact with the World War knows that the great problem for the Allies was transportation—transportation for war materials and food across the Atlantic at the beginning and later on the problem of transporting man power from North America to the base of hostilities in Northern France and Belgium. A war in the Pacific would make this problem doubly great because there would be the problem of three thousand miles of land transportation added to the vastly greater problem of water transportation across the Pacific. Of course there is the Panama Canal, but in these days of aircraft, no one knows what might happen there. Everyone hopes naturally that none of these problems ever will have to be solved, but there is no harm in thinking about them, for an intelligent understanding of the problems which might develop constitutes nine points in the game of preparedness.

Chinese Art in the United States

The growth of a definite art feeling in the United States is attested to by the widespread interest now manifested in the subject of interior decoration. Coincident with this development of an aesthetic sense on the part of the American public has come a recognition of the beauties inherent in Oriental art, and especially in the art work of China.

The use of Chinese objects d'art is increasing considerably throughout the country and it is heartening to note that the demand seems to be for authentic creations, rather than the minor items which formerly intrigued Americans. One is reminded of the fact that mere colorful gew gaws seem artistic to savages and it is only when taste is developed that differentiation takes place.

This trend has made business, in general, better for the Chinese importing houses. Among them, the house of May Chong Company deserves mention for the fact that, although founded only at the beginning of 1925, it is now enjoying a most prosperous business. In fact, it would not be amiss to say that May Chong Company is wholly living up to the Chinese meaning of its name.

This company makes a point of having complete stocks of wide variety and, through its branches in Canton, Hongkong, Peking and Shanghai, keeps an intimate touch with the Oriental market. Although no effort is made to stress prices, these are found to be consistently moderate, due to both careful buying and efficient management.

Reasons for success within a short time are always elusive. Ample stocks, good prices, careful merchandising are obvious causes. But these things have been present and success has been conspicuous by its absence. One must search somewhat deeper for causes. In the instance in point, it may be said that May Chong Company has achieved a very definite success through rather high ideals of service.

Much of the business of the company is with individual shop owners whose selling sense is excellent but whose artistic knowledge is, in many instances, sketchy—particularly with reference to Chinese art goods. By giving these customers detailed particulars about each object offered for sale, May Chong Company helps them to dispose more quickly of their stocks. This service also places the shop owner in a better position to discuss his wares with prospective customers and it gives him a real basis for talking about each item.

Has China's Christian General Turned Farmer?

BY CHARLES DAILEY

STUDENTS of the very obscure and highly devious, not to say heavily camouflaged political situation in North China confess that they are for once up against it and will not venture a guess. Almost always it is possible to find several such students who are willing to express a definite opinion, but as this is written no one who has any real background of information born of long residence in China and familiar with the tongue as well as enjoying a personal acquaintance with the present military leaders—no such man will venture an opinion. So cleverly have the leaders put out stories to throw others off the scent and so shrewdly have they built backfires that they almost have deceived themselves.

A week ago it seemed certain that Feng Yu-hsiang, the great Christian zealot, soldier and politician, had reached the crisis of his career. Since then there have been flashes now and then that would indicate that he would fight to hold his own and what he also asserts to be his own—and that is Peking—and again there have been indications that he must realize that he cannot hold it for long once Chang Tso-lin, the insatiable warlord of Manchuria, makes up his mind finally that he wants the capital city and its rich pickings, both politically and financially. The odds are all in favor of the latter, so far as appearances go; yet appearances often are deceptive. On the other hand, if Feng Yu-hsiang should stop now and be content with mere control of the great Northwest it is extremely doubtful that he would be permitted to remain even there. Any confession of weakness, any admission of defeat, would spell his eventual extinction, for while he might be permitted to remain for a few years as a power in the Northwest he would be driven from it in time unless he builds stronger fences than he would have with Peking gone from his grasp.

Chang Tso-lin's "Record"

Day by day Chang Tso-lin becomes more aggressive; day by day Feng Yu-hsiang becomes more submissive. Yet neither of these attitudes can be accepted too seriously: the one might be overreaching himself; the other playing the game of the opossum. Meantime it is Chang Tso-lin and not Feng Yu-hsiang who is supporting the dictatorship in Peking presided over by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. The Christian General explains his attitude in a very plausible way. He asserts that he does not belong to any party and never will; that he is a soldier and has no wish or desire to dictate in any way to the government, that he always has and ever will support those who are working for the best interests of China, and that he always has and ever will oppose those who are exploiting his country. And it is in this latter phrase that the joker lies. He supported Tsao Kun up to a certain point and then betrayed him at the height of battle. Perhaps he had good cause, which cause may be revealed in the course of time. He supported Tuan Chi-jui for a time, but when Chang Tso-lin began to obtain favors to the right and left, Feng Yu-hsiang turned to a policy of silence and mystery. Perhaps he is thinking it over; perhaps he is debating whether it is wisdom to try to compel Tuan Chi-jui to accede to his demands or to have it out with the rival general the next time the provisional Chief Executive grants a favor to the Mukden warlord and overlooks the Christian Colonizer of Chahar and Suiyuan.

One thing seems to be certain, and that is that in this jockeying for position Chang Tso-lin, with possession of the seaports and the friendship of the foreign treaty powers, is in a better way for gaining the support of the moneyed interests, which are concentrated along the coastal provinces and the Yangtze. Feng Yu-hsiang's chief hope seems to lie in a coalition with the Kuomintang radicals and the Soviet Russians, who alone are in a position to aid him in the matter of getting arms but are woefully short of money. As for the people in his immediate rear, they are neither Christians nor largely Buddhists, but many are Mohammedans. These tribesmen are chiefly nomadic and do not look with favor upon the cutting up of the great Northwest into small farms for the overpopulation of the provinces on the great plain. These Mohammedans are none too friendly, since the coming of Feng Yu-hsiang marked the disbanding and the driving into banditry of the soldiers who had controlled those vast areas for many years. These have only contempt for the Christian soldiers of Feng Yu-hsiang, regarding them as men who have taken bread out of their mouths, and are not likely to support him should Chang Tso-lin become a little more aggressive or begin to exert a little more pressure.

All the while Feng Yu-hsiang is thinking things over, and at the same time Chang Tso-lin is consolidating his

positions. This work is nearly completed. He has a line of railway all the way from Manchuria to Shanghai; he dominates the lower Yangtze; he holds all the seaports from Shanghai north; he has obtained possession of the fleet of eight warships under Vice Admiral Wen Shu-teh and thus prevents his communications from being interrupted. His own generals, Li Ching-lin and Chang Tseng-chang, are the governors of Chihli and Shantung provinces. Anhwei is kept in a military state of unrest that will justify increased occupation by Fengtien troops whenever the exigencies of the occasion require, and Lu Yung-hsiang is in possession of Kiangsu province, sworn to aid the Manchurian leader to the very death.

Closing in on Peking

Having this task well in hand, Chang Tso-lin has turned his eyes away from the coast and towards the interior. Several moves are in the making. Chief of these is the control of Peking by the removal of Hsueh Tu-pi, governor of the Metropolitan district, a strong Feng man, and also the transfer of General Lu, one of Feng's commanders, who heads the Metropolitan police. A third man whom Chang hopes to replace is the head of the Hatamen Octroi. With these three fat offices lost to Feng Yu-hsiang he will have to turn elsewhere for money and will be put to the necessity of evacuating his troops from the Peking garrisons. Thus far Chang Tso-lin has not publicly expressed his demand for the revenues and graft of Peking, but he has given certain definite signs,—signs which any military mind can read. He has expressed his intention of moving a garrison to Fengtai and of occupying the great barracks at Nan Yuan, just outside the south gate of Peking. When occasion requires he will also wish to occupy the barracks at Hsi Yuan, Pei Yuan and Tungchow. No secret has been made of the intention of Chang Tso-lin to occupy all the strategic positions around Peking. It is all an invitation to Feng Yu-hsiang to evacuate. This is what Feng is thinking over and discussing in the council of his generals now being held in Kalgan. Chang Tso-lin is politely leaving the door open for Feng Yu-hsiang to retire, and the intimation is always there to a military man that this means get out or be thrown out.

Then there have been other nails driven into the political coffin of Feng Yu-hsiang. He had control of Honan and wished also to control Shensi. With Shensi in his grip then pressure could be brought upon Yen Shi-shan, the "model" governor of Shansi, a province that would link up Feng's two spheres of control. There is a little strip of Shansi province that has worried Feng Yu-hsiang not a little. For a hundred miles or so the Peking-Suiyuan railway runs through Shansi province and unless the governor of Shensi is brought into subjection it is possible for raiding parties of Shansi troops to cut this railway and separate the commands of Feng Yu-hsiang. With Shensi strongly held it would be possible to apply pressure from the south upon the Shansi governor.

Now Sun Yueh, who as commander of the Fifteenth Mixed Brigade was one of the conspirators with Feng Yu-hsiang in the *coup d'état* of last October, had taken up his position from Paotingfu southward and was a thorn in the side of the Fengtien controllers of Chihli province. Sun Yueh wanted to be the military governor of Shensi and Feng wished to send him there, but difficulties were encountered. Sun Yueh has been appointed civil governor of Honan and for reasons of his own wished to remain there was little money to be squeezed out of Shensi. Sun Yueh is notoriously hard up for money and Feng had no means of supplying him; therefore he would prefer not to go to Shensi.

Rapid Political Moves

Some one got to Tuan Chi-jui with the story of Sun Yueh's lack of finances, and the method is typically like that of Chang Tso-lin. Marshal Tuan mandated Sun Yueh as civil governor of Shensi, and it was currently reported in Peking that Chang Tso-lin had agreed to pay his personal and military expenses. Now since Feng had originally asked that Sun Yueh go to Shensi he could not openly object, but he knew that if Sun Yueh had fallen into the financial clutches of Chang Tso-lin he was lost to the Christian General. Now we find as this is written that Sun Yueh is striving to get out of the Shensi job and to formally accept the governorship of Honan, while Tuan Chi-jui, listening to word from Mukden, insists that he go to Sianfu and enter upon his new duties.

And so, with Sun Yueh seemingly lost to Feng Yu-hsiang and with Chang Tso-lin more and more openly talking of the occupation of Peking it is not strange that the Christian General is debating whether to accept defeat without a fight or to play a card that it is not now permissible for me to reveal. He has one good fight left in him, but perhaps he may decide that this is not the time. His problem to-day is whether he shall turn colonizer or stand fast with his garrison in Peking. He is facing the

Manchuria's Golden Fleece

BY PHILIP KERBY

ONE fifth of the total number of sheep in the world, approximately 27,000,000 head, are found on the high fertile steppes of Western Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. This represents considerably more than one half of the total number of sheep in all China and Turkestan, and the buying and selling of sheep, the exportation of mutton and wool both to China and abroad forms one of the most lucrative industries of that large territory north of the Great Wall.

Sheep herding has always been carried on in a more or less desultory fashion by the wandering nomadic tribes of the north because sheepskins are the prime requisite of clothing both in summer and winter and in times gone by were utilized as one of the chief articles of barter. Even today in some localities a good strong wife may be bought for ten ewes and three rams, considered as the nucleus of a flock, or for thirty prime skins.

A great impetus was given to the sheep industry during the Great War because frozen mutton in large quantities was shipped to the fighting armies while sheepskins were used as a protection from cold in the trenches. Prices advanced at a rapid rate and for the first time Manchurian sheep appeared on the markets of the world.

It was only then that both Chinese and foreign firms took into consideration the potential buying power of foreign markets and efforts were made to bring the Manchurian sheep up to the standards maintained by other countries. Progress has only been gradual because both incentive and education were required to make the sheep herders realize the importance of proper cross breeding, different and better lambing methods to insure the survival of a larger of both ewes and lambs, as some attempt at standardization of wool.

In this connection great credit is due to the sheep experiment breeding farm at Kuchuling conducted under the auspices of the South Manchurian Railway. The director is a youthful Japanese who has made an intensive study of the best sheep raising methods in England and America and brings to his task limitless enthusiasm coupled with a wide vision for the future.

Some six weeks ago I spent a day on his farm and learned from him the splendid results accomplished during the three years he has been in charge of the station. Shortly after his appointment he realized that the only way to improve the breed of Manchurian sheep was through proper cross breeding and received permission to make a trip to America for the purpose of purchasing the best rams obtainable. He attended several of the most important cattle shows in the western states and returned to his farm in Central Manchuria with several champions, including southdowns merinos and shropshires.

Breeding Standards Being Improved

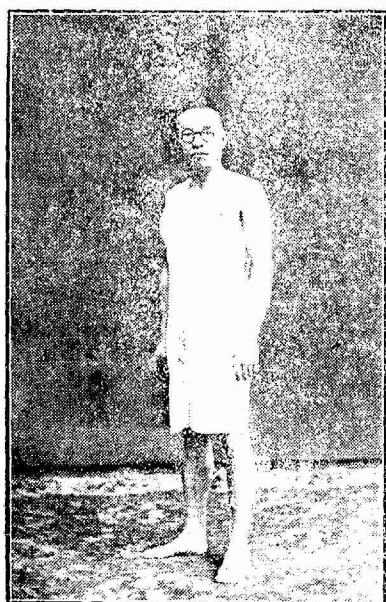
Experiments conducted during the past two years have completely proved the Mendellion Theory of Monohybridism, namely that the Manchurian sheep when crossed with the best breed never revert to type but partake of the best elements of the thoroughbreds. In order to assist the sheep herders to profit by these experiments graphic charts translated into Chinese and Mongolian have been prepared and are sent broadcast throughout the sheep country, and several assistants conduct lectures in many of the hsiens showing how the breed of sheep may be improved. In the next few years it is proposed to open several branch stud farms in order that the herdsmen may have their best ewes participate in the advantages. This service is entirely gratuitous and has already demonstrated its great efficiency in raising the standards.

The Western Manchurian and Mongolian sheep are for the most part short and fat tailed. They are comparatively light, a ram weighing from 75 to 100 lbs, and a ewe one-third lighter. The wool is fairly coarse, with comparatively little soft and stringy wool which makes shearing difficult. Through cross breeding, however, even the first generation shows a marked change for the better, while in the second generation nearly all of the stringy wool has disappeared, the fleece is long and soft and more than four times as abundant. Sheep are sheared twice, with the exception of lambs, usually

crisis; a few more days and a decision must be reached. Whatever it is, does not necessarily mean peace for North China, although there may be no hostilities for a time. It is interesting at least to sit on the side lines and watch the fun—and far more comfortable than getting out on the front when the fighting starts, as some of the writing-men have to do.

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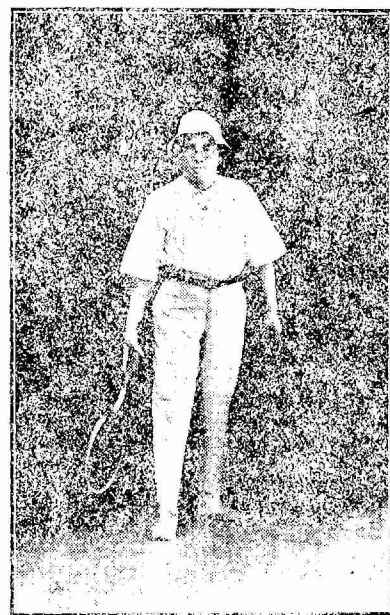
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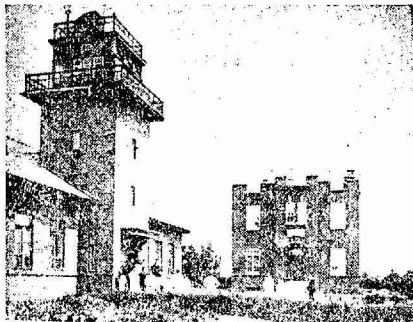
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between May and June when the average yield is about 2 ½ lbs per animal, and again in August when the yield is between one quarter and one half pound.

These Manchurian sheep require practically no attention on the wide ranges and frequently one or two herders will take care of a flock numbering five thousand and more. They are assisted of course by fifteen or twenty dogs which are a species of wolf-collie and bear a strong resemblance to the Alaskan "huskies." The hardiness of these sheep and their ability to subsist on very scanty food during the winter and on their own fat accumulated during the summer together with their immunity from disease makes sheep raising a very profitable investment.

Hailar and Manchouli on the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway are the great sheep centers of trade of Northern Manchuria. Hailar is the center of the great caravan routes to both inner and outer Mongolia as well as eastward to Blagoveschensk and southward to Tsitsihar. Manchouli is the terminus of the C. E. R. with the Trans-Siberian line and is one of the most important shipping points.



S. M. Ry Agricultural Experiment Station
Kungchuling

At the present time there are several important firms who have established branches at both Manchouli and Hailar for the purchase of sheep and wool, but these firms do not operate directly but through Chinese compradores.

Buying sheep in western Manchuria and Mongolia is carried on in the present day much the same as it was five hundred years ago. Payments for purchases are usually effected in silver slabs cut from the original sycee, or from the silver bar. Silver is weighed on the old fashioned silver lever scale, the color of the lever having been previously agreed upon. There are three colored bars in daily use, white, black and brown. The white is known as the correct one, the brown showing over-weight and the black under weight. In doing business with each other foreign firms usually specify the white beam, receive payment from the Mongols by the brown, and pay it out by the black, thereby netting a profit of 10 to 12 per cent. In order to make the payments the silver bars or sycee are heated in the local blacksmiths forge and when red hot bits are chipped off with a coal chisel. When cool these fragments are weighed with the colored scale beam agreed upon and the transaction is completed.

This method which seems fairly rudimentary is only practised in the larger towns. On the wide ranges the payments are usually effected by a system of barter. Before the Russian Revolution when political conditions in Inner Mongolia were more normal than at present, black brick tea was the equivalent of silver. Its price was uniform. Now, its price fluctuates even more than the silver and the tribesmen are refusing to accept it except at a heavy discount. Other articles used in barter include a species of Chinese millet known as "Buda" and low grades of wheat or barley flour. Frying pans, tea kettles, mirrors and colored sweetmeats have a more or less definite value.

There is a story of one newly arrived and ambitious compradore who believed that better bargains could be driven with soap than with other more standard articles. He transported several cases of pink, green and yellow soap some hundred miles into the interior and began his bargaining. He was inordinately successful by promising the novelty but when the natives started devouring the pretty cubes despite his most frenzied explanations that they were to be used for washing purposes only—he departed hastily across the mountains leaving bag and baggage behind and pursued by the frothy imprecations of an outraged people. From that time soap has been barred as an article of barter.

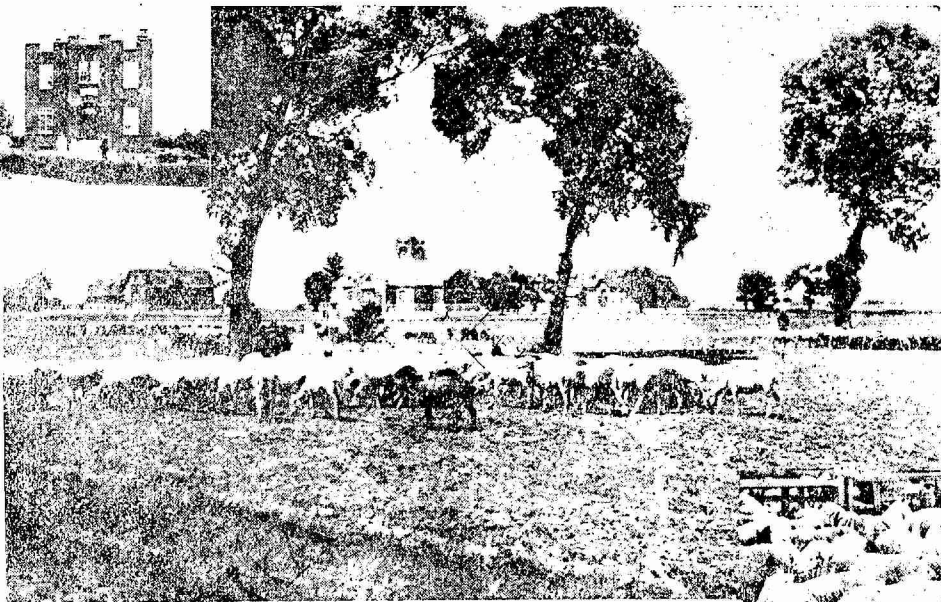
There is no standard in bartering and compradores spend much time in driving their bargains. Sometimes in years of poor harvests half a bowl of poor quality Chinese millet will be worth one sheep while in times of plenty nine or ten bowls are required. The same applies to other articles as well since conditions vary widely in different localities.

Little Exportation of Sheep

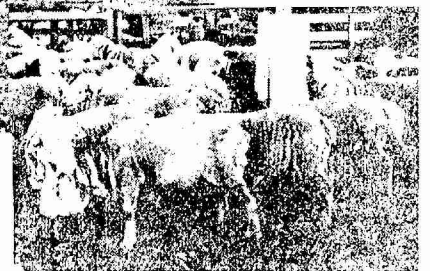
Despite the large numbers of sheep, the exportation of wool is very small by comparison. It was not until four

years ago that any attempt was made to export wool in large quantities. Practically all the wool produced in Manchuria was consumed on the local market and the excess shipped into Chihli or Shantung. The difficulty was that there were no wool washing or baling plants until the Chinese Eastern Railway established both in the vicinity of Hailar.

At the present time shipments of wool are received at various stations along the C. E. R. including Manchouli and are



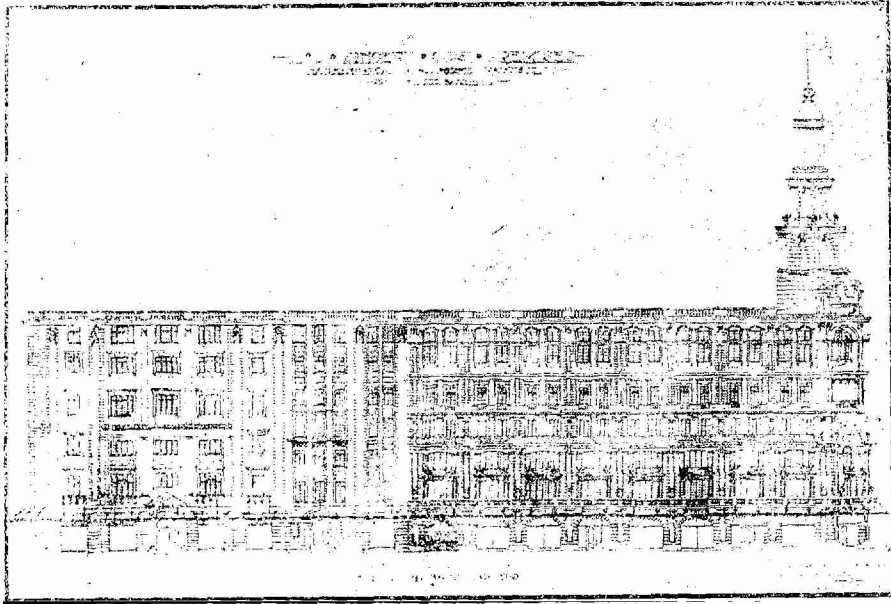
General View of Stock-breeding Section Agricultural
Experiment Station, Kungchuling



routed to Hailar where the loosely packed bundles, weighing from one-third to half a ton, are picked, sorted and weighed and then washed by hand either at the railway plant or at one of the other plants established by private capital. In view of the fact that hand labor is so cheap in this section of the country it has been found more economical to use this method than to import expensive machinery from abroad thereby entailing also the employment of high priced operators. A special dike has been constructed across the Emigol river where the current is rapid and from this dike are suspended two woven wire cages. The laborers, squatting on their hams, wash the sorted wool in these cages, and rinse it in the swift stream by passing it one to the other against the current.

The wet wool is then either hung up to dry on long ropes or is spread across a wire screen constructed about eighteen inches above the ground to prevent mildew. The dry wool is again sorted and reclassified before it is sent to the hydraulic presses for bailing in quarter ton bales. Several Russians, who have travelled in Europe and America and know the requirements of the overseas markets, supervise both the washing and bailing at the C. E. R. plant which charges 30 yen a ton for washing and Y. 12.40 for bailing.

The wool that is washed and pressed in the C. E. R. plant may be sent in any direction except Russia without further disinfection. Russia demands that all wool crossing



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the frontier be disinfected and therefore it was found necessary to erect a special plant to comply with this law. Wool sold for exportation to Russia after being washed and dried is passed through formaline steam under high pressure. An additional charge of 14 sen per pood (36 lbs.) is made for this service.

Where is this wool sold? With the exception of intramural China, America and Canada are the largest consumers, taking nearly 35,000 tons last year. Japan came next with England, France, and Germany in the order named. Figures are not available for the amount shipped into Russia but it is a well-known fact since the revival of the N. E. P. in Moscow shipments have nearly trebled.

During the past year the price for washed wool averaged between eight and nine cents gold per pound at Hailar and at the close of the season went to nine and one-half cents. This of course is a remarkably low price, but after paying various export duties and transportation charges which amount to between \$76.41 and \$89.32 gold per ton, before a ton of wool arrives in Shanghai ready for shipment abroad, it will be seen that the price must necessarily be low in order for the purchaser to realize any profit at all.

Until foreign banks give some aid in the matter of credits by assisting in both the purchasing and the financing of transportation of both wool and mutton shipments, the present rather "hit or miss" system must continue. The banks argue quite rightly that the market fluctuates considerably and they are unable to obtain any tangible security for purchases. The sheep are owned largely by native tribes loosely joined together in leagues which due to the nature of their nomadic existence are unable to give any definite assurance of time of delivery or grade of wool. A banker demands something more than the headman's word that he will have his people deliver a definite number of sheep on or about a certain date six to eight months later.

The ratio between the actual cost of the wool and its shipment appears quite out of proportion and until an adjustment of the carrying charges is made the sheep raising industry cannot assume its proper role in world markets.

China's Invisable Imports

China's invisable imports amount to approximately Mex. \$300,000,000, according to an estimate of the American consul general at Hongkong. A sum estimated at 250,000,000 silver dollars is sent annually to Hongkong by Chinese living overseas as remittances to relatives, investments, and for the fulfillment of obligations. Another estimate reckons a total of 100,000,000 dollars in remittances from Cantonese communities abroad to Cantonese in China. Swatow is believed to receive annually from its overseas Chinese sums equivalent to about 30,000,000 dollars, and Amoy, 20,000,000.

American contributions to missionary and other philanthropic work in China are said to aggregate at least 25,000,000 silver dollars a year. The maintenance of foreign diplomatic missions, foreign men of war in Chinese waters, foreign expeditionary forces, and foreign shipping in China probably amounts to 20,000,000 dollars a year. Tourist's expenditures annually may be reckoned at about 10,000,000 dollars. The aggregate of these invisable imports would probably net at least 300,000,000 dollars (about G. 150,000,000) per annum. To this sum must be added the investments of foreign capital in business enterprises in China.

China's unfavorable trade balance amounts to about 300,000,000 silver dollars a year, and the excess of China's imports of silver over exports reaches approximately 75,000,000 dollars annually. The country incurs an additional obligation of about 150,000,000 dollars a year in foreign exchange to meet interest on its debts.

Industrial Notes

Certain stone bridges in Foochow such as the Wan Shou Chiao and the Kiangnan Chiao are partly responsible for the periodic floods in Foochow caused by the overflowing of the Min river during the rainy seasons, because the stone piers of the bridges retard the currents and hence diminish the discharge capacity of the river. Foochow authorities have decided to build a steel bridge of the cantilever type to replace these bridges. The cost is estimated at \$600,000. An American engineer has been engaged to work out plans and specifications.

Ten motor buses ordered by the Nanking Long Distance Motor Bus Service Co. have arrived at Nanking. The company will shortly start a bus service between Hsiakwan and Nanking City.

America's Influence on Education in China

BY HELEN McCracken

FEW people realize that the beginning of modern education was with the arrival in Canton of Robert Morrison, and fewer still realize that he actually came out under American auspices.

In tracing the influence then of America upon education in China we must go back to his day. In 1807 Morrison arrived in Canton, the only port open to foreign trade. During his first few months he stayed for protection with the American consul, because the East India Company would not allow any Englishman to remain in Canton except for trade.

He began at once, but under great difficulties, to study the language: at that time it was forbidden by law for a Chinese to teach his own language to a "barbarian" or outsider, but by 1819 he had translated the Bible into Chinese.

Later he published a dictionary of the Chinese language, and between 1810 and 1836 no fewer than 751,763 copies of tracts and books came from the Chinese mission presses, most of them from his pen. The printing of his dictionary alone cost 10000 £.

In 1830 at the request of an American business man there came to Canton Elijah Bridgeman, a representative of the American Board and the first American missionary to China. In 1835, a year after the death of Morrison, Bridgeman helped to organize the Morrison Education Society. Its object was to "establish and support schools in China in which the native youth shall be taught, in connection with their own, to read and write the English language and through this medium to bring within their reach all the varied learning of the western world." Some of their by-laws are significant: they gave preference to younger students of either sex: they were willing to provide clothing, books, and tuition but not rewards for attending school: there was to be Bible instruction but adherence to its doctrines was not a test of admission: the trustees were to obtain a tutor from the United States of America who was "acquainted with the business of education" and was desirous of making it the great object of his life." As a result Dr. Brown, a Yale graduate, and his wife arrived in 1841, the first man appointed for purely educational service. Their little school was opened and kept up for only eight years but its results were far-reaching.

Bridgeman became the vice-president of the first medical missionary society in Canton in 1838. Later in 1857 he was actively instrumental in the formation of the Asiatic Society becoming its first president. He founded and edited for twenty years a magazine that did much to make China known to the world.

Were Pioneers of Western Education

We find too that the oldest mission hospital was founded in those early years, in Canton by an American, Dr. Peter Parker, who had a brilliant career, doing more than any one in his time to dispel prejudice against the "barbarian." These early missionaries were the pioneers of western educational work in China and we are amazed when we read of their sacrifices, their struggles and their accomplishments.

England felt the call to "preach rather than to teach" so that from that time to this, most of the colleges and universities have been established by Americans.

At first they had no settled educational policy but as they were able they opened schools for the poorer classes. Their students did not have the hope of government office as was the end of every student of China's old system (Kuo) "The educational system of old China can be summed up in a few words. Higher education was a means to an end rather than an end in itself. The end was the repose of the state and education was the means for securing able officers. Education to many meant only the preparation for official life and popular education was left to private enterprise and public charity. The government chose the best pupils rewarding them by degrees, official titles and offices." The old education in China spent itself in reproducing for each generation the ideals of Confucius. Today Christian schools and government schools are trying to prepare young men and women to meet the problems of the present day.

The Chinese policy of exclusion continued until 1842 when the five treaty ports, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened. Protestant missionaries then began to come in increasing numbers to this country. Soon after 1842 twelve American Missions were established in these five ports. In 1853 a revision of the Chinese Bible was made by a conference of English and American



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representatives. There was not much to show for these next ten or fifteen years for these were the years of entrance, but in 1842 there were only six known Christian converts and by 1852 there were three hundred and fifty. Schools were established, schools for girls as well as boys, and in spite of prejudice and opposition won their way.

Some brilliant men appeared during this time who not only made history in the development of education but made history for their country by serving the American government as interpreters and officials. Dr. Wells Williams was one of these: coming to Canton as a printer in 1833, he produced a Chinese dictionary, a Chinese topography and a classic in literature on China, "The Middle Kingdom", a book written with the purpose of ending the ridicule and scorn of the Chinese by Americans.

It is impossible to name all of those who gave so much to this country in those early years, who in spite of meagre equipment in these struggling mission schools gave freely of their character, earnestness and interest in the individual student. A few outstanding names are Dr. John G. Kerr, who began the training of medical students; Dr. and Mrs. Nevius, who both contributed to Chinese literature, Dr. Mateer, who gave nearly fifty years of his life to publishing textbooks in Chinese; and Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who is said to be the founder of modern state education in China. Dr. Arthur Smith says that two thirds of the noted missionaries from America have been distinguished in education.

The treaties of 1860 marked a turning point in Chinese history. Now all of China was open to missionaries and more than a hundred were ready to come in. The years from 1860 to 1877 were years of wider entrance into new fields with noted advance in education and medical work and special progress in work for women. Girls' schools had been started as early as 1844 but in the face of great opposition. The Chinese did not consider that girls had brains enough to be educated nor that it was at all worth while.

In 1862 a school for the training of official interpreters was started. Four years later it was raised to the rank of a college and in 1868 Dr. Martin was appointed its first president. The government continued to open schools and these became the forerunners of their modern system. Colleges of agriculture, languages, mechanics, mining and military science were organized. This was a most important step in the history of China and a step, the putting of mathematics and science on a par with classical learning, that was not taken by other countries until some years later. Little was actually accomplished but a beginning was made.

Students Sent to America

Another important influence in the development of education in China was the sending of commissions to America. The first was brought about by Dr. Yung Wing, a Chinese graduate of Yale, and a pupil of that first American teacher, Dr. Brown. Dr. Yung Wing proposed to send students to America to be educated for government service and the first group were sent in 1872. They were sent over and placed in American homes where they might grow up under home surroundings and be educated by American standards. Students were sent over for three years, but in 1881 the scheme collapsed and the hundred who were making such brilliant records in American schools were recalled by the government. Other enterprises also sent students to America and although they did not succeed as the promoters had hoped, most of these students have become influential towards progress and reform in their native land.

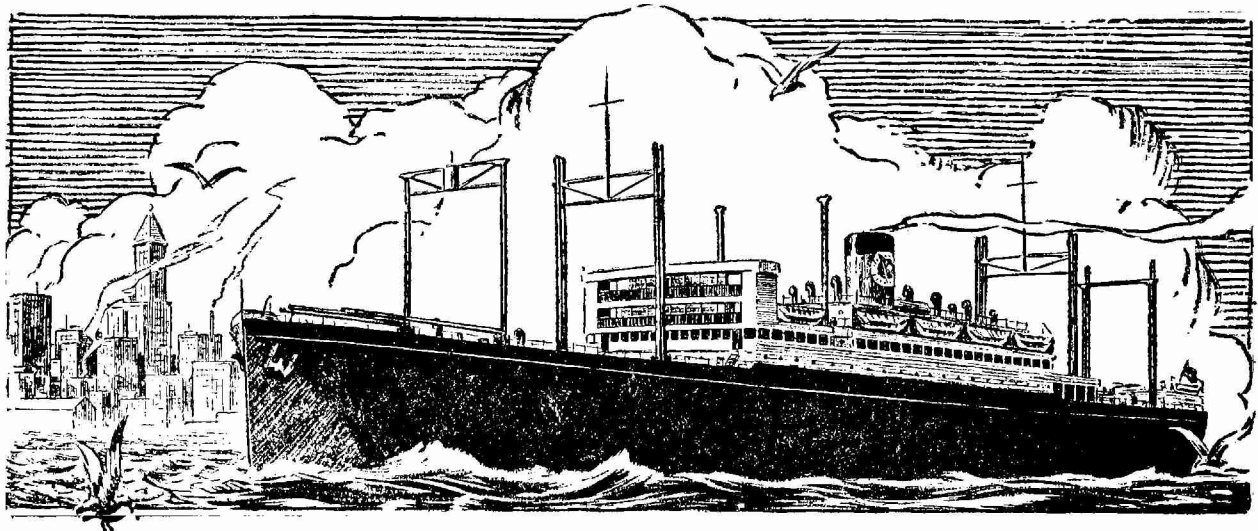
In the memorable year 1898 the young emperor, Kuang Hsu, issued a group of decrees "in which were embodied the most sweeping group of reforms China has ever known." The reforms included the establishment of a system of modern schools, a Board of Education, with a University in Peking and a college in the capital of each province: the abolition of the "eight legged essay" in the examinations, the introduction of short practical essays on subjects suitable to modern circumstances and the sending of young Manchus abroad for western education.

The effect of these edicts was tremendous, and it is important to note that it was due to foreign influence, largely American whose missionaries had established almost all the colleges and schools of the time and after the American plan.

Unfortunately it was moving too fast for the old Empress Dowager who immediately annulled the edicts and until 1901 after the Boxer rebellion the only lasting educational reform was the Imperial University.

In 1901 the Empress Dowager re-issued the reforms with some changes, all colleges being changed to schools of western learning and with a university at each provincial capital.

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The first six colleges and universities founded by the government were opened by five missionaries of whom four were Americans; Dr. W. A. P. Martin, C. D. Tenney, W. M. Hayes, John C. Ferguson and the Englishman, Timothy Richard. Dr. Hayes was the president of the Shantung Provincial College and at the request of Governor Yuan Shi-kai he drew up a working plan for grammar and high schools for the province. This was approved by the Empress and made a law for all provinces. This great educator did the same for Chihli province. In 1907 the Empress was so influenced that official provision was made for girls in primary and normal schools.

Going back to 1901, an edict was issued making new provision for sending students abroad. Eleven million of the Boxer fund was remitted to China by America who agreed to send to the U. S. one hundred students a year for four years and fifty students annually thereafter for twenty-eight years, in all 1800 students. Tsing Hua College was established to prepare those students and up till the time of the Republic they were examined for their fitness both before going and tested on their return for official positions.

From this period on China has had a modern educational system with elementary schools, middle schools and colleges. It is however totally inadequate to meet the need for the education of the masses.

At present there are seventeen Christian Colleges and Universities, one being British, ten entirely American and six are union schools. "It is evident that American influence is the greatest single influence in the building up of the Christian colleges of China."—Wallace.

Notable among these is St. John's University here in our own city. Founded in 1879, incorporated as a University in 1906, its standard of scholarship has been raised to that of colleges in the United States. Already some of its alumni have come to occupy some of the most influential positions in their country. Just a few names of the graduates of St. John's will illustrate to you what some of their men have accomplished: Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to London; Alfred Sze, one of the five delegates to the European Peace Conference, now the Chinese Minister to the United States; Dr. W. W. Yen, founder of the Worlds' Chinese Student Federation, formerly Minister to Germany and Denmark and at present Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. T. S. T'au, representative of China at the Universal Peace Congress at Stockholm; David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Two international and interdenominational missions which have greatly influenced China's students in the last thirty years are the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The first national worker for the Y. M. C. A. was Dr. Willard Lyon who arrived in China from America in 1895. The Y. W. C. A. began in 1905. Their support and their staff have been almost altogether American. Their aims are similar, both working for and with the student classes. Not only do they work with the students in mission and government schools, but they conduct schools of their own, night schools, commercial schools, classes in physical training, Bible study, lecture courses in science and public health. They also help in sending the students to America and in helping them to re-adjust themselves to China upon their return. Their aim is to train leaders for China.

A number of campaigns have been held in the attempt to reach Chinese students and leaders, bringing out from America such men as Dr. John R. Mott and Dr. Sherwood Eddy. These campaigns have helped to give Christianity recognition in the life of the people and win for it a place in upbuilding China. The Y. W. C. A. has done much to bring about similar results for girls and women, often co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. in its campaigns and other work.

Drive for Chinese Literacy

Both emphasize Chinese leadership. For instance one of their men, Mr. James Yen, a student of a West China mission school and afterwards a graduate of Yale has started the Popular Education Movement. The Chinese language takes from three to four times as long to learn as English and one of the problems of this country is to make the masses literate. At present out of every ten, nine cannot read or write. Recently under this leadership some Chinese educators have gotten together and worked out "One Thousand Foundation Characters." Now Mr. Yen is conducting campaigns in different cities with large enrollments of illiterates, teaching them in four or five months the "Popular Thousand Character Lessons," enabling them to read and write simple letters, to keep accounts, and to read simple newspapers intelligently. Classes are also taught the meaning of the national flag, to sing the national anthem, and are given lectures on health, morals, citizenship and religion.

Another interesting step in American influence on education in this country is the sending by American universities and colleges of their own representatives to China. Yale since the Boxer uprising has had its "Little Yale" in

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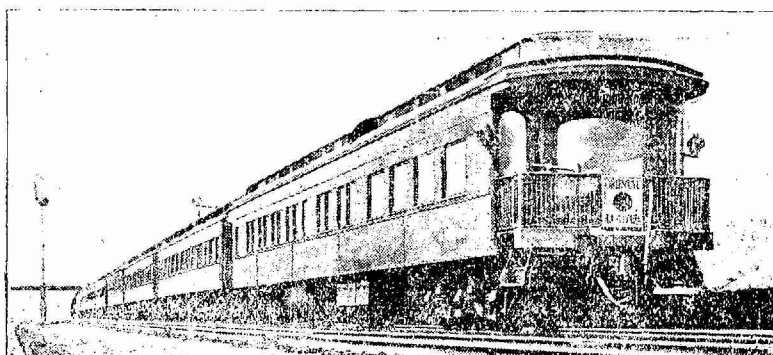
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Changsha, Hunan province; Pennsylvania since 1906 has been represented first in Canton and now in St. John's medical work in Shanghai. Oberlin is interested in schools in Shansi and one of her representatives has been Dr. H. H. K'ung, a lineal descendant of Confucious. Princeton has done a great deal in Peking, in connection with the Y. M. C. A. founded there by its alumni. The faculty of the Canton Christian College has men supported by at least six institutions. Smith College is helping at Ginling College for women at Nanking and Wellesley supports most of the Y. W. C. A. secretaries at Peking. Several other colleges have single representatives.

At the University of Nanking and at Canton Christian College students are being trained in the practical problems of Chinese industries, the improvement of rice, cotton and wheat and in sericulture. Agricultural improvement is one of the most important ways of solving the life problems of the Chinese and this has been another phase of recent American influence.

Finally there is the Peking Union Medical School built, equipped and maintained by the Rockefeller foundation. It is a college providing for the very highest standards of teaching, training and research work in medicine and cannot help but effect the future of all health work in this country. The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation also aids various other mission and government institutions, co-operating in the teaching of science and pre-medical education.

During the last few years educational associations have been formed to make a study of the conditions and needs peculiar to China and to plan a program for mission schools which will unify their curriculum and help them to conform to government standards.

Dr. Wallace says, "America's most valuable single contribution to China through Christian education has been the sending of the China Educational Commission in 1921 by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America." They with their picked Chinese associates made a study of all the phases of Christian education publishing their findings in a book, also giving a program for the future.

In closing, I wish to quote from two men on this subject. First from Lord Gascoigne-Cecil who says in his "Changing China" in 1913: "You may notice that nine tenths of the men who are leading this revolution have had their inspiration from American Mission Schools, with the result that

America has a great moral position in China. Now the English have always had bigger interests in China, and their missionaries were there long before the Americans, their flag is much better known but they did not believe in educating the young Chinaman with the result that all the leading young men went to the American missions and not to the English.—and the real future of China depends on the American trained Chinese."

And Dr. Barton in his book on Educational Missions says: "One who looks upon the influence of missionaries and mission schools upon the New Republic of China is forced by the great array of facts that present themselves to the conclusion that missionaries through their various institutions have laid the foundation for the new China"—and that "in educational matters in China the prestige and influence of American institutions are far in advance of those of any other nation."

Editor's Note:—The above article was submitted in an essay contest at the Shanghai American School. Miss McCracken is a senior in the school and a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken of Shanghai.



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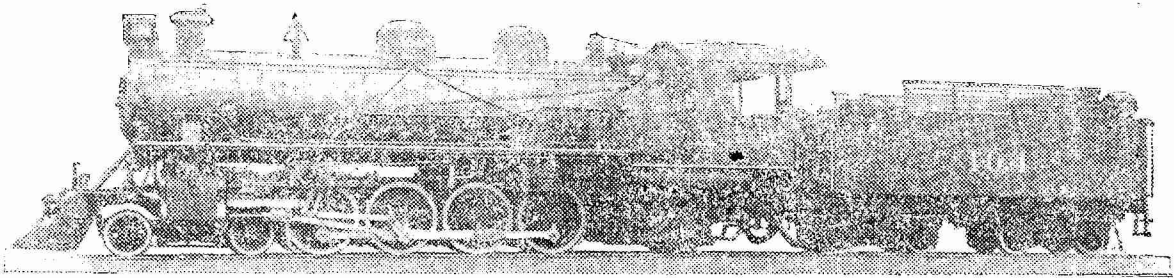
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Men and Events

The communication appearing in the *Review* for May 16, appearing under the title of "The Services of Gordon and Ward," by William I. Hall, should have read, William I. Hall, College of Yale, Changsha, China.

Professor H. H. Love of the plant breeding department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has arrived in Nanking. He is connected with the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University.

The chairman and executive committee of the British Women's Association will be at home on Wednesday, June 3, at 273 Avenue Haig, by the kind permission of Mrs. Percy Liddell, from 4 to 7 o'clock. There will be tennis and music.

A giant seaplane, now under construction at the Boeing Airplane Plant in Seattle, is soon scheduled to make the first flight over the Pacific waters ever attempted, according to present plans. If this venture is successfully made, it signifies great things for future navigation.

The new Ford installment plan of the sale of touring cars on an initial payment of \$12.50, balance to be paid at the rate of \$5 weekly, created a considerable disturbance in Detroit recently when dealers complained that children were buying cars with money given them by their parents to buy lolly-pops.

J. J. Connell, of Connel Bros., Shanghai, who is now touring Europe has been appointed a delegate from the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, to the International Chamber of Commerce to be held in Brussels, June 21-28th. Mr. Connell was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber, Shanghai.

At a meeting held recently the Diplomatic Body agreed to the levy of a Customs Surtax of one-half of one per cent on imports for famine relief purposes, on condition that the administration of the funds were reposed in the China International Famine Relief Commission, assisted by a supervisory board composed equally of Chinese and foreigners.

Much information of interest relating to the founding and growth of Ginling College, Nanking, is given in the fifth bulletin issued by the Board of Control of that institution this year. Besides a general history of the school, the bulletin contains a complete indexed catalogue of all the courses offered, credits given and preliminary requirements. A supplement, showing different views of the college, class rooms and campus scenes is included with the bulletin. The first class entered Ginling College in September 1915 and graduated, five in number, in June, 1919. The college is a Christian college for women founded under the auspices of five mission boards.

J. V. MacMurray, recently appointed United States Minister to China, in succession to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, is expected to sail from San Francisco for Shanghai on June 13, on the s. s. *President Pierce*, scheduled to arrive here on July 2. According to the message, he will be accompanied by Mrs. MacMurray. Mr. MacMurray has been the guest of honor at various social functions, at which time he has outlined the present status of relations between China and America.

"Chinese Paintings," is the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, of Peking, before the members of the China Society of Science and Arts, the Society of which Dr. Ferguson is vice-president. The lecture was illustrated with slides and was exceptionally informative and interesting owing to the fact that the speaker is the leading European authority on Chinese paintings. This was the last regular meeting of the society for the season, and was held at the Lyceum Theater, May 21.

The American Women's Club held its annual general meeting on Tuesday afternoon, May 20, and the business to be transacted was not finished and will be resumed at the next special meeting. The officers elected to serve on the Executive Board include the following: Mesdames Giovanni, Boynton, Lockwood, W. H. Lacy, George Fitch, Smith, Whittaker, W. H. Lunt and Squires. From this board a president and vice-president of the club will be chosen. Reports from the various departments of the club were read.

The Parents Teachers' Association will hold a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, May 26, at the Shanghai American School, at 5:30 p. m. C. L. Boynton, principal of the school, will discuss the subject of "College Entrance Requirements," which will be helpful to parents who have children preparing for college in America. The annual business meeting of the association, and election of officers for the coming year will comprise the entire reprogram. This is the last meeting of the season and a full attendance is expected.

Japanese Art Collection For Sale

A distinguished collection of Japanese color prints, formed by Mrs. Tony Straus-Negbauer, is advertised for sale, according to a catalogue giving descriptive details, received recently. The collection comprises 529 items from the 16th to the 19th century, design, impression and condition having all been taken into account in making up the collection, every artist of any consequence is represented. It is highly recommended by collectors, who say it is perhaps the most outstanding collection of its kind in America, Europe or Japan. Part of it is taken from the Hayashi collection. The price is U. S. \$110,000, and will only be sold intact. The catalogue gives full description of every print.

\$1,505,643 Drop In 1924 Railway Income

Receipts from the operation of the Chinese Government railways for the year 1924 showed a decrease of \$1,505,643 as compared with those of 1923, according to a survey of the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*. The net operating revenues earned in the year fell by \$4,638,623 and the surplus for the period decreased by \$1,111,716. The explanation for such decreases is traceable directly to the interruption of all train services in the latter months of the year by military operations. The following figures show the financial returns of the Chinese Government railways in 1924:

	1924	1923	
Peking-Hankow	11,950,000	11,725,207	Surplus
Peking-Mukden	638,684	2,318,935	Surplus
Tientsin-Pukow	2,746,687	4,511,196	Surplus
Peking-Suiyuan	1,056,000	1,312,205	Deficit
Shanghai-Nanking	2,416,734	1,962,612	Surplus
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	204,538	57,868	Surplus
Chengting-Taiyuan	2,143,938	2,526,818	Surplus
Canton-Kowloon	671,500	675,568	Deficit
Kirin-Changchua	399,490	565,077	Surplus
Taokow-Chinghua	790,860	308,943	Surplus
Lung-Hai	2,000,000	2,052,918	Surplus
Kaifeng Honan	965,000	1,085,784	Surplus
Hupei-Hunan	1,872,054	2,169,027	Deficit
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	6,000	113,800	Deficit
Supingkai-Taonan	35,680	11,446	Surplus
Kiaochow-Tsinan	1,940,676	860,047	Surplus

(The report as issued gives the details of expense and revenue in the case of each of the roads mentioned, but only the totals are given here for the sake of brevity. Ed.)

Totals

Operating Revenue	\$ 118,288,994	\$ 119,794,637
Operating Expenses	68,359,440	65,226,460
Net Operating Revenue	49,929,554	54,568,177
Income Debits	29,622,558	32,488,377
Income Credits	2,334,637	1,673,559
Net Income Debits	27,287,911	30,814,818
Surplus	22,641,643	23,763,359

Compared with the figures for 1923, the results in 1924 were increases or decreases as follows:

	Increased by	Decreased by
Operating Revenue		\$ 1,505,643
Operating Expenses	\$ 3,132,980	
Net Operating Revenue		\$ 4,638,623
Income Debits		\$ 2,865,829
Income Credits	\$ 661,078	
Net Income Debits		\$ 3,526,907

The decrease in surplus as compared with 1923 was \$1,111,716.

Note: All figures are subject to corrections in the Annual Report.

1923 figures are based on the Annual Report for 1923.

The revenue figure of the Shanghai-Nanking line includes military transportation.

News from South China

As a remedy to the present chaotic condition in the money market at Wuchow due to the presence of spurious silver and copper coins forced into the city wholesale by illicit mints of militarists who are officially recognizing them as legal tender, the General Chamber of Commerce at Wuchow, as a temporary arrangement only, is proposing the organization of a temporary currency commission. The commission will take in all spurious coins found on the market at market value and remit them according to regular standard by the Wuchow Government Mint. Individuals or firms bringing spurious coins before the commission for analysis will be given receipts based on the actual value of the goods tendered and refunded upon the minting of standard coins.

Russian oils imported from Vladivostok by the Kuomintang lately in order to meet the demands of consumers who are being inconvenienced by the American and British embargo recently enforced by the foreign companies themselves as a protest against the double duty the Canton militarists are enforcing on importers of oils will have to pay a higher duty, 25 per cent. instead of the regular 5 per cent., because treaty relationship between Soviet Russia and South China has not been formally recognized. On May 7, a consignment of Russian oils, reported to be 1,500 cases, arrived at Whampoa, and since then the article has been distributed to the more urgent consumers, including the Canadian Motor Bus Company, which had to suspend operations along the Bund in Canton for a time on account of the stoppage of oil selling by the Standard Oil Company, Asiatic Petroleum, and others in Canton. Other foreign firms handling oils other than the Russian and Japanese are still suspending trade as a protest against the double duty and the American and the British Consulates are requesting the local authorities to repeal the tax, which is 20 cents stamp duty on each can of five gallons of kerosene oil.

Hsia Shing, chairman of the Kwangtung Arsenal Commission, has asked of the acting Generalissimo, Hu Han-min, for instruction regarding the possible means of ending the present strike of the 3,000 workers, who have been idle since May 5, awaiting for an agreement on the part of the management to raise their pays, ranging from 15 to 70 per cent, upwards. To Chinese near the present politico-military intrigues in Canton, the strike is alleged to have been incited by Bolsheviks who are dissatisfied at the recent forcible capture of the plant by mercenaries not wholeheartedly supporting the ruling party although not confirmed, that the workers will be influenced to hold out as long as possible so that the Cantonese troops behind the Bolshevik faction may remove from their present stations back to Canton and overlook the present power directing the arsenal. The capacity of the arsenal is about 1,000 rifles monthly, but between October 25 last to April 1. only 2,205 pieces were manufactured. In the same period, the arsenal turned out 3,146,497 rounds of ammunitions of various sorts. The arsenal is also capable of turning out machine guns, revolvers, and other minor articles of war.

Until early May, the arsenal was dominated by the Cantonese Army favorable to the Bolshevik faction, and since early March it has been the bone of struggle among rival factions and armies around Canton. To ease the tension, the acting Generalissimo, who is nominally the commander-in-chief of all Kuomintang forces, finally decided late in April to put the arsenal into the hands of a commission of five, the acting Generalissimo and the senior commanders of the Yunnan, Hunan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung military units each appointing a member of the commission which is intended to replace the director-general. Mr. Hsia, the chairman of the commission, is a Yunnanese, whose compatriots are now the strongest among the several units of mercenaries in Kwangtung.

Water is not a luxury in Canton, according to the Municipal Commissioner of Public Utilities, and he has assured the local populace that he will do his best to get the militarists occupying the city to stop taxing it as such. At present the Gendarmes and the Kwangsi-ites mercenaries are each levying 20 per cent. on water bills, and the consumers are thus compelled to pay an additional charge of about \$28,000 monthly for the use of water. Electric light is being taxed 20 per cent and railroad travel 46 per cent as luxury these days by the militarists. Travellers at the hotels, formerly taxed only once at 20 per cent, will have now to be taxed twice, as two military commanders are coming daily to collect the proceeds.

H. W.

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News from Central China

The Hankow chapter of the Kuomintang announces that ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi, who visited Hankow recently, is no longer a member of the Kuomintang, and does not represent the Kuomintang in any of his activities.

A good wheat crop is expected in Hupeh this year due to favorable weather conditions. A much-expected rain fell during the week relieving the farmers of their anxiety of a possible drought. Prior to the downpour, the officials had been making offerings and prayers to the Dragon God, whose temple has been ordered to be repaired by Marshal Hsiao after the rain.

The director of the Special Administrative District, ex-German Concession, entertained at dinner a number of leading Chinese and foreigners and proposed the formation of a new Chinese-foreign committee from among the ratepayers. The purpose of the director is to induce the ratepayers to pay taxes which foreign residents refused and have not paid for several years.

The Kuomin-chung, forces under Feng Yu-hsiang, now stationed in Honan are seizing for their own use the merchants' wheat as it passes through the railway line through transportation companies. At Sinyangchow, Honan, each transport agent was relieved of 24 sacks one day, and on the following day 40 sacks were demanded. The local Chamber of Commerce does not dare to interfere with the robbery.

The Hankow Port Reconstruction Bureau denies the report published in Peking and Tientsin concerning the resumption of negotiations for a port construction loan from the British Samuel & Co., who has an unexecuted and outstanding contract with the bureau.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Ministry of Communications in reply to the Chamber's protest against the holding up of railway cars by the troops along the Peking-Hankow line. The Ministry states that the main purposes of the militarists in holding up cars is not for troop transportation, but to squeeze revenues for themselves from merchants who are in a hurry to get accommodation for their cargo.

A motor road is proposed between Shasi and Sinti in Hupeh by a group of rich merchants of Sinti headed by Wang Han-chin. A preliminary meeting has been held for the purpose of organizing the company, and a number of merchants have expressed their willingness to invest in the project.

The associate director of the Hanyang Arsenal, Yu Ting-ao, passed away at his residence last Monday after a brief illness. Mr. Yu served in the Arsenal for more than thirty years and was considered one of the foremost Chinese experts in the manufacture of arms and munitions.

The local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Hu Chun, has departed for Peking to interview the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other government officials. Mr. Hu Chun will discuss with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the necessity of raising the funds allocated for his office, which under the present arrangement are insufficient.

The Belgian Industrial Co.'s egg factory in the Japanese Concession of Hankow has just settled the strike of its workers by raising the wages of men from 600 to 800 cash per day, and those of women from 550 to 750 cash per day. The Belgian egg factory has shorter working hours than other factories in Hankow, the hours being 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m.

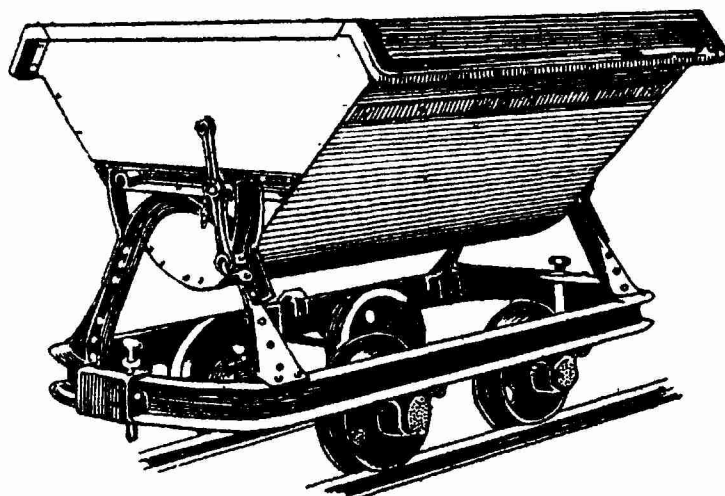
A curio bazaar will be held near the end of this month to sell the curios, the property of Chin San-chow, comprador of Jardine Matheson & Co., in aid of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., the Poor Girls Refuge Home, the Hankow Orphanage and the Canton Public Schools. Arrangements are being made for the benefit to be held in the Nanyang Building.

The Panchan Lama will visit Hankow and Wuchang during the week-end, according to advices from official sources in Wuchang. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has sent a representative to Shanghai to welcome the Lama to this center, where extensive preparations are being made for his reception.

The sixth annual conference of the Northern Hunan Presbyterian Church in China was held in Siangtan, Hunan on May 8-9, with delegates from various parts of Hunan attending. "The Attitude which the Christian Church Should Take Toward the anti-Christian Movement," forms one of the important subjects of discussion.

The first annual general meeting of the Hankow International Recreation Club was held last Tuesday, A. W. J. Watt, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, presiding. A fairly successful year has been recorded with good prospects for a bright future. The committee elected for the ensuing year: A. W. J. Watt, O. Trefurt, D. A. Wilson, M. Irie, A. Picca, C. S. Wu, B. I. C. Ouan, K. C. Lee, W. S. Wei, C. F. Wong and C. H. Liang.

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"Our present silkworm rearing season opened the last week in April with a record hatch of between three and one half and four million worms," states the latest bulletin from the college. Approximately 800 standard silkworm egg sheets of 20 layings each were used. During the first week eight meals a day had to be fed to them. To rear the entire crop, 1,250 piculs of mulberry leaves (about 75 English tons) have been contracted for. Last year we raised about 50 piculs of cocoons. This year our production should be between 65 and 70 piculs (approximately four and a half English tons) of cocoons if everything goes along nicely during the rearing season. The entire crop will be used for disease free egg production purposes. Great care must be taken at all times in the management of the silkworms as they are quite delicate and very susceptible to disease. An epidemic if once started would run riot in such a tremendous population! It is always a very great relief to us to have the end of the season come with the rearing work successfully finished. Our production this year is undoubtedly the largest that has ever been undertaken under a single roof in China. We are hoping also to establish a new low record from the standpoint of cost production of the certified silkworm eggs. At the present time we are helped financially by the American Silk Association through the Shanghai International (Silk) Testing House. Our objective is to have our silkworm egg production work self-supporting just as early as possible."

Ford Motor Factory Opens At Yokohama

Announcement was made last week of the opening at Yokohama, Japan, of the Ford Motor Company of Japan, Ltd., a concern with 50 branches in 40 cities in Japan and a factory that has a capacity of 50 automobiles daily. Japan is the 16th foreign country into which the Ford Motor Company has gone with its own organization.

The plant covers an area of 3,000 tsubo. It has been set up and started working through the efforts of Mr. W. H. Chase, manager of the new company, and his assistants who came directly from Detroit to handle the installation of this new company in Japan. There are 150 men employed

at the factory, which is operating now and turning out cars each day, delivering to its dealers the latest model Ford machines with a number of new improvements. A reduction in prices over those prevalent when the machines were sold through an agent in Japan was announced with the formal opening of the plant in Yokohama. Trucks and tractors will also be assembled at the new plant.

Passing of a Good American

"In a brief cable dispatch from a correspondent of the *Daily News* a few days ago was the announcement of the death of Roy C. Anderson at his home in Peking, China. Though not known personally to many Americans outside of a comparatively limited circle in the Far East, Anderson was a factor in many developments affecting the United States in China, Korea and Siberia during the last decade. Ministers and consuls came and went, but Anderson continued as an unofficial ambassador for America and Americans, and was so recognized in China, which was his particular field.

"The latest exploit that brought him conspicuously before the American public was in connection with the robbery of the Shanghai-Peking express train by Chinese bandits and their capture of nineteen foreigners. While the foreign legations in Peking and the Chinese government were writing futile notes, Anderson went to the scene of the capture, and with two minor Chinese officials, started negotiations with the bandits. Frequently he went into their dangerous area for conferences, and eventually effected the release of the captives.—To do this he neglected his private business for several weeks. It was purely a volunteer labor on his part, one of those demonstrations of American loyalty so often found in the far corners of the world.

"Anderson was born in China of American missionary parents. He spoke and read not only the official language but half a dozen dialects. To the Chinese he was one of the big men of their country. Frequently he was an adviser to to presidents and governors.

"Anderson was more than six feet in height, large in girth and strong of voice. His physical courage was in proportion.

"China will miss Roy Anderson. Many a stranded American will miss being tided over by his generosity, and American corporations that availed themselves of his talents will find that China has been changed by his passing."—*Chicago Daily News* (March 23).

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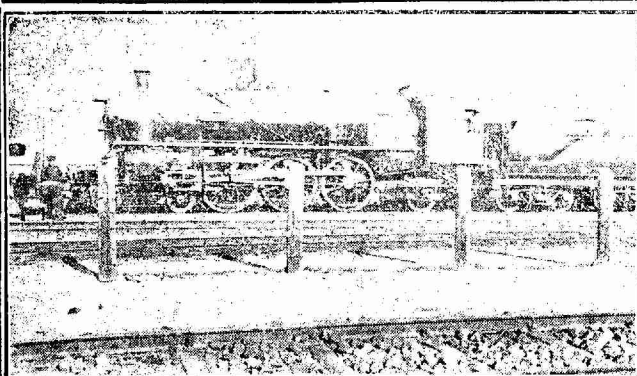
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The Week in the Far East

The much-talked-of war in North China still maintains first place in the news interest of the last week. Other events of importance are: the possibility of the United States government raising its Peking Legation to the rank of Embassy, following Japan's move; the Far Eastern Olympiad in Manila; the opium disclosures at Shanghai; the forthcoming tariff conference; railroad reform on Chinese Government Railways and the various military moves and counter-moves.

"At least six factors are now at work in China which serve to keep alive rumors of impending outbreaks of civil war", says the *China Press* (Shanghai), editorially. "All of these rumors have as their focus an early clash between Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden and the Christian militarist, Marshal Feng Yu-hsing of Kalgan." The editorial points out that an American geological party, which was going to Mognolia, was warned by the Christian general not to proceed and it appears that the real reason for General Feng's thoughtfulness was based on the fact that he was "engaged at the time in a gigantic arms-smuggling enterprise by way of Siberia."

The six factors that keep alive the war rumors are given by this paper as follows:

1. The ambition of the Mukden clique to dominate the political situation of China under the greatly abused term of "national unification."
2. The lack of co-operation on the part of Chang and Feng since their success in crushing the powerful dictator of China, Wu Pei-fu.
3. The gradual but certain revival of the power of Wu Pei-fu and the Chihli aggregation of militarists and politicians.
4. The failure of the Tuan Chi-jui government in mediating between Mukden and Kalgan in equitably dividing up the spoils of war between these two would-be dictators of the land.
5. The efforts of the former proteges of Li Yuan-hung to reinstate the ex-president, who is still held as the legal Chief Executive of the nation and,
6. The desire of both Soviet Russia and the Kuomintang radicals to make use of the position of the Christian General to accomplish their ends.

"For the last two weeks," says this paper, "the effects of the work of rumor-mongers are to be seen all over the country. From far north at Mukden as well as down in Hangchow, one hears of the pending summer war between the former warlord of Manchuria and the Christian commander. The Honan fight and the Gold Franc allotment of new money have been cited as the sparks which may ignite the new conflagration.

"It has been freely stated that an "understanding" with Wu Pei-fu has been reached; the support of Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi has been enlisted. The increase of troops at Yangtsun, Lanfang and Fengtai along the railway between Peking and Tientsin and the stationing of Mukden forces at Nanyuan are interpreted as acts to cut off the First Kuomintang Army from the Peking-Suivuan and Peking-Hankow Railway!

"The unsatisfactory manner in which Tuan Chi-jui, Provisional President, is handling administrative affairs is also said to have caused the ire of the Manchurian Chief, who has resolved to upset the apple-cart in Peking and set up a commission form of government in its place or to re-instate former president Li Yuan-hung, which could only mean a preliminary step towards the election of Marshal Chang Tso-ling to the presidency shortly thereafter.

"Feng Yu-hsiang, on the other hand, the rumors say, faced with the aggression of Chang Tso-ling and the vengeance of Wu Pei-fu is compelled to enlist foreign help and has turned to his nearest neighbor, the Soviet, for assistance. Aid is readily offered by Soviet Russia, who has realised what Japan can do when she co-operates with Chang Tso-ling. Some of the forecasters have even gone as far as to classify the next war between the Chinese Napoleons as a Russo-Japanese War to be fought on Chinese soil.

Four Factions Involved

"Those familiar with the present status in Peking believe that Chang Tso-ling's present efforts are more in the direction of a dictatorship, through political rather than military moves.

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Shanghai.

"In event war should develop four distinct military factions would become active. Besides Mukden and Kalgan, both Wu Pei-fu in Hunan and Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan would be sure to have their fingers in the pie.

"The Manchurian Warlord probably would have the support of Chihli Province under his former lieutenant, Li Ching-lin; Shantung under Chang Chung-chang, commander of the First Fengtien Army; and Kiangsu under the control of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.

"The Kalgan leader besides having Mongolia or at least sharing the district with the Bolsheviks, will have about 300,000 men available in the Metropolitan Area of Peking and in Honan, Shensi and Anhui led by himself and his lieutenants Lu Tsun-lin, Chang Tse-kiang, Yu Wei-chun, Sun Yu and Tsens Shih-chi.

"From Yochow, one hears of the increasing activities of the former Chihli warlord, Wu Pei-fu. At present only the services of Yang Sen of Szechuen, Hsian Yao-nan of Hupeh, Chao Heng-ti of Hunan and Sun Chuan fang of Chekiang are available. But one can not over-estimate his war strength in view of the organizing ability he possesses and the great military machinery he has been able to build since the Chihli-Anfu War.

"Chi-yao of Yunnan has been feeling his way in political China. With the passing of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he realised that the time had come to strike in South China. He expects now to clean up the debris of the Southern political structure and make himself an important factor in the general politics of China proper.

"We make no forecasts as to what may happen. Chinese business men and bankers, recently returned from Peking state emphatically that another war is bound to develop and shortly. When pressed for a definite date, they say, "Perhaps in a month-perhaps in two months." On the other hand well-informed foreigners, also recently in the North, state just as emphatically that there will be no further fighting this spring or summer, or possibly not until next winter or spring. They state the Chang Tso-ling, even with all of his potential strength, is not now in a position to fight, the chief

reason being the extremely low level of his paper currency. From the standpoint of Marshal Feng, he likewise is "broke" and in a worse condition financially than Chang. Although the whole situation is pregnant with possibilities, it is not likely that there will be any immediate outbreak, but this is said with the usual mental reservations."

Refutes War Rumors

Apparently to off-set the war rumors, General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Fengtien Marshal, in an interview with Chinese newspapers stated that "My father and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are sworn brothers." He declared that the rumors of a clash between the Fengtien and the Christian Marshal were "unfounded and nothing but the machination of agitators." The young general is said to have indicated in his statement that his father would not have been likely to have sent Marshal Feng the forty cannon which he recently did, had he any intention of fighting him. "One does not equip their enemies with weapons with which to conquer themselves," he is credited to have said.

According to a Tientsin correspondent for a Chinese newspaper dispatch printed in the *Peking Leader*, three distinct parties are aiming for the overthrow of the Provisional government. The writer gives his views in the following:

"The first group is formed around ex-President Li Yuan-hung and the Cheng Hsueh-hsi party with the policy of superseding Marshal Tuan Chi-jui with Li as President once more.

The second group, Sun Hung Yi's Party, is attempting a conciliation between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, thereby to break the Provisional government. The last clique looks forward to a close alliance between Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Marshal Chang Tso-lin to control the government through their harmonious action in removing Tuan Chi-jui.

Thus the success of any of these groups would spell defeat for the present regime whereas it would seem that

nothing but a victory for the last group can preserve the peace of Chihli province.

If Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Marshal Chang can work together as was indicated in the reported interview given by young General Chang Hsueh-liang in Tientsin, then it would seem that no fighting will occur for the time being.

Where Danger Lies

However, the danger seems to lie in the unscrupulous politicians, who being out of office, desire trouble in the hope of getting back into the government. They now go to Mukden with stories for Marshal Chang's ear of the Soviet support for Marshal Feng, and how he is getting arms, ammunitions and motor trucks in preparation for war against Mukden. They then turn around and step up to Kalgan and try to pump Marshal Feng full of the ambitions of Marshal Chang, who, backed by the Japanese, is aiming at the complete removal of Marshal Feng from the political stage.

Therefore, the success of the third party, which is led by former Premier Chang Tso-cheng, would appear to guarantee the greatest good to the people of China. There is every likelihood of it coming out on top if the leaders at Kalgan and Mukden can see conditions as they are rather than through the malicious eyes and ears of the scheming politicians who are attempting to arouse discord for their own selfish ambitions."

Lively Aftermath

By order of Marshal Feng the Kuominchun troops at Nanyuan celebrated Humiliation Day by firing of guns and singing of a national humiliation song prepared for the occasion by his secretariat.

The order of the authorities preventing celebration of Humiliation Day enraged the students of Peking, and on May 8, a mob of them went to the official residence of the acting Minister of Education, who was absent, and smashed windows and furniture. Seventeen of them were arrested. On May 9 a crowd of over a thousand students, paraded the streets with banners and hand-bills, and made a demonstration in front of the residence of the Chief Executive. They called for the death of the Minister of Education and of the acting Dean of the National University, and insisted that the police had killed three of their number and wounded many. The Chief Executive was denounced as having betrayed China to France and Japan. The paraders called on the people to overthrow the pro-Japanese party and the Imperialists, to boycott Japanese goods, and to do away with the "unequal treaties" generally.

Events and Notes

The Honan situation remains a source of trouble for the Peking government. Marshal Feng and General Yueh Wei-chun, the new Tupan of Honan, both asked the Chief Executive to appoint General Sun Yueh to be civil governor of Shensi, but the chief executive replied that he could not do so, as the government wishes to maintain its prestige by upholding its previous mandates.

The suggestion that the Capital of the Chahar Administration Area be moved from Kalgan to Kang Pao was renewed, this time through a request from Tutung Chang Chih-kiang who urged that the latter place was far more suitable, being more central. He suggested to the Peking government that the \$19,950,000 which this will cost, might be contributed in installments.

The Ministry of Communications punished a number of railway officials who had been found guilty of corrupt practices. Several station masters and other fairly high officials were dismissed for accepting bribes. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued instructions to all his generals forbidding all illegal actions toward the government lines.

The American Legation has protested to the Foreign Office against the system of taxation practiced by the military on freight being shipped along the southern end of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, whereby American interests have suffered.

Both the Chinese and Japanese press are commenting widely on the letters exchanged recently between the Foreign Office and the Japanese committee making arrangements for the use of the remitted Japanese Boxer Indemnity funds for cultural purposes embodying a plan for their control by a committee of ten Japanese and eleven Chinese members.

Japan is leading in the Far Eastern Olympiad being held this week in Manila. The Chinese teams won in volleyball against Japan, while the Filipinos won in basketball. Japan is taking practically all honors in sprinting and hurdles, and is expected to win the meet.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries have been received at the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes indicated. Further particulars may be obtained from that office.

White Mineral Oils: Refiners, manufacturers and exporters of petroleum and white oils have requested to be placed in touch with importers and large dealers in the Shanghai market. Price list and samples may be seen at this office.

Plumbing and Construction Materials: Exporters of enameled iron bath tubs and lavatories, boilers and radiators, plumbing brass goods, electric lighting fixtures, gas water heaters, etc. wish to secure representation in Shanghai.

Leaf Tobacco: Dealers and Exporters of leaf tobacco wish to make connections in China.

Enameled Plumbing Ware: Manufacturers of enameled plumbing ware wish to enter this market. Price list and catalog on file.

Cooperage: Manufacturers of tight barrels, tight barrel staves and heading, barrel shooks and kegs wish to develop an export business with China.

Steel Ranges and Oil Burning Equipment: Manufacturers of steel ranges and oil burning equipment desire to secure representation in Shanghai. Catalogs on file.

Refrigerators: Manufacturers of refrigerators wish to enter this market. Catalogs and price list on file.

Steel Products: Long established manufacturers of steel products wish to secure agents to develop business for their products in China and to get in touch with consumers of tool steels who would buy and negotiate sales direct with them. Catalog illustrating and explaining the various grades of steels manufactured by this firm on file at this office.

Paper Manufactures: Manufacturers of toilet paper and cash register and adding machine rolls wish to be represented in this market. Price list and samples at this office.

Electrical Tools, Motors and Appliances: Manufacturers of electrical tools and motors and appliances are interested in establishing connections direct with jobbers or dealers, or with responsible agents in China who will handle their products on a commission basis. Their products are divided into five principal lines,

Fractional H. P. Universal Motors,

Jewelers' tools and motors,

Dental equipment,

Electrical appliances,

Tool post grinders and portable drills, which are described in catalogs on file at this office.

Hair Combing: Manufacturers of curled hair wish to make connections with China exporters of hair combings.

Foodstuffs: Large users—

Soy bean table sauce,

Bead molasses, or table sauce,

Bamboo shoots,

Water chest nuts, request quotations on these products.

Brokerage Service in the United States:

Hetherman & Company,

Commodity Brokers,

50 Broad Street,

New York, N. Y. advise, that they are prepared to undertake market investigation or furnish brokerage service on any selected standard important raw, processing or finishing material; negotiate and execute spot and future purchase or sale contracts for consumers, importers and producers; arrange for clearance and transfer of contract goods booked through them at Atlantic seaboard points; arrange for sampling, weighing or inspection of cargo, etc.

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New Books and Publications

The Confucian Civilization

By Z. K. Zia, M. A. (Boston University). Author various religious publications and Editor of "Young People's Friend." The Mission Book Co. Price 0.50 Mex.

Years ago it was not uncommon for zealous missionaries of certain Christian bodies to refuse to study non-Christian religions, declaring that Confucianism and all other non-Christian faiths were 'of the devil,' said Bishop Birney, in his introduction for this little book. Now, he said, the prevailing attitude of most thoughtful Christians changes and begins to recognize the ethical beauty and purity of the major portion of Confucian teachings.

This book is published to give us a clear, rather a fair view of Confucian teachings; the inadequacies of Confucianism and the true intellectual and moral insights of China's great sage. Four Books and Five Kings are given a correct interpretation. Reading of this book will help us to understand why Confucius has been the force in life of China. Those who read it may not only see more clearly what is imperishably true in his teachings and wise in his methods, but also see whatever is true in Confucianism may be made to serve Him or Christianity.

L. S.

An Illiterate Digest

Illiterate Digest, by Will Rogers. Alberts and Charles Boni: New York 1924.

Will Rogers, who is most widely known as a great comedian, although he can throw the lariat, act, and philosophize, equally as well, along with the other great lights of the day, has caused a great sensation in the literary world by writing a book. There is hardly anyone of us to-day who is not acquainted with Lloyd George, the movie stars in Hollywood, the Prince of Wales through magazines, or news despatches but Will Rogers gives us some personal sketches of these men, bringing to light many things deleted in other biographies.

It is a decided fact that Will Rogers' humor is largely responsible for making the Ziegfield Follies a permanent show in New York, as he is fearless, and seldom caught napping in a question of fact. He takes some serious topics and writes about them in an amusing way and furnishes several hours of nonsense. His humor enjoys an enviable position of which few men can boast. Such topics as talks on "settling the corset problem for the women of to-day," "how to eat soup," "gum chewing," "helping the Folly girls with their income tax," the "political convention of 1924," "the Hollywood Scandals," are included in his Digest. Not the least interesting part of the book is his introduction, and the chapter on "breaking into the writing game." One chapter especially enjoyable is that of "It's time someone said a word for California." Another sharing in importance is "Prospectus for 'The Remodeled Chewing Gum Corporation.'" In this write-up he tells how millions of dollars could be made on using second hand gum. "If Bill Wrigley can amass a colossal fortune, and pay the manufacture charges, why can't some one do something with second hand gum, as the only expense will be that of accumulating the gum after it is thoroughly masticated."

The book is well illustrated and promises a good hour of amusement. "Will Rogers like Artemus Ward, is another one of those subtle critics of society whose wit gives them the precious license to say what they think.... and through all his impudent badinage he crowds an uncomfortable lot of sense—nay, more than sense, horse sense," says, the *New York World*.

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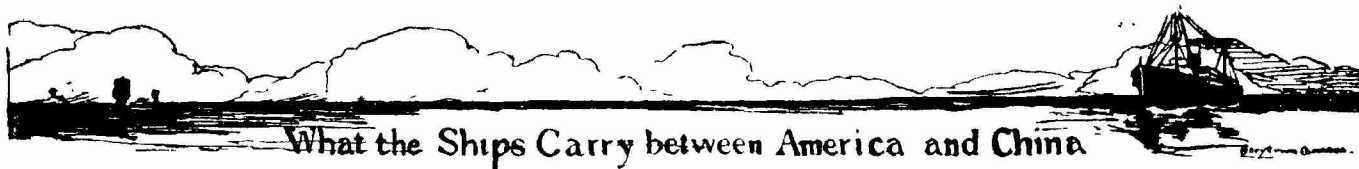
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WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY
MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. April, 1, 22 equal Gold \$1

S. S. London Maru, April, 29,		To San Pedro:	Silk, Raw, Filature:	To Charleston:
To Houston:		Oil, Tea..... Pls. 379	Wild, other Ports,	Hair, Human Pls. 75
Hair, Human..... Pls. 100		To Houston:	Bls. 55	To Philadelphia.....
To New York:		Oil, Wood..... Pls. 76	Silk, Refuse:	Bristles.....
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		To Baltimore:	Shanghai Bls. 28 ...	Skins, Goat, Untanned, Pcs. 10,000
White, Shanghai,		Brassware	Silk Pongees, Honan..	To Boston:
Bls. 205..... Pls. 204.11		Egg, Albumen Dried... "	" " Shantung ..	Skins, Goat, Untanned " 10,000
White, other Ports,		Egg Yolk, Dried "	Egg Yolk, Dried..... Pls. 66	To St. Joseph
Bls. 100..... " 101.42		To Charleston:	Egg Yolk, Dried "	Umbrellas Paper Pcs. 6,417
S. S. West Prospect, April 24,		Hair, Human..... "	Feathers	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 330
from U. S. A.		To Norfolk:	Groundnuts, Kernels ..	To Buffalo.
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases. Galls. 432,000		Cotton, Raw, Bls. 3 "	Hair, Human	Intestines, Sheep's, Salted Pls. 163
Oil, Lubricating Mineral .. 39,398		To Philadelphia,	Intestines, Pigs', Salted "	To Chicago:
Turpentine, Mineral .. 2,217		To Boston:	" Sheep's " ..	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 465
Varnish		Intestines, Sheep's Salted. "	Skins, Cat	To New York:
Goats, Living		To South Manchester:	" Goat, Untanned. "	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	" Kid	White, Shanghai, Bls.
		White, Shanghai, Bls.	" Marmot	165..... Pls. 165.02
S. S. President Cleveland, April 29,		20..... Pls. 20.29	" Mole	Silk, Wadding:
To San Francisco:		Silk, Raw, Filature:	" Mouffon	Old, Shanghai, Bls. 1.. "
Silk Piece Goods		Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10 "	" Raccoon	Silk, Piece Goods "
" Pongees, Shantung .. 2.27		To Wilmington:	" Sheep	" Pongees, Honan.. "
Brassware		Skins, Goat, Untanned, Pcs. 26.934	" Weasel	" " Shanghai. "
Egg Albumen, Moist .. 486		To Cleveland:	Skin Crosses, Lamb ..	Brassware
" Yolk, Dried..... "		Brassware..... Pls. 10	Skin Mats, Dog	Bristles.....
" Moist .. 486		To Chicago:	Hats, Fibre	Egg Albumen, Dried .. "
" Whole, Frozen .. 1,401		Egg Albumen, Dried.. "	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 32,419	Feathers.....
" Whole, Dried .. 497		Egg, Yolk, Dried "	S. S. President McKinley, April 30,	Hats, Human.....
Intestines, Pigs', Salted "		To Manganillo:	To Seattle:	Intestines, Pigs' Salted. "
" Goats' " .. 33		Lard	Silk, Pongees, Shantung Pls. 1.16	Walnuts, Kernels.....
Oil, Wood..... 14,076		To New York:	Antimony Regulat .. 418	Woodware.....
Walnuts, Kernels .. 41		Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:	Egg Yolk, Dried..... "	Skins, Badger
Skins, Doe..... Pcs. 1,000		White, other Ports,	Egg, Whole, Dried .. "	" Fox.....
Umbrellas, Paper		Bls. 40..... " 40.76	Oil, Wood	" Kid
Carpets		Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	Walnuts, Kernels.....	" Lamb
Foreign Goods.		White, Shanghai, Bls.	Fans, Straw	" Marmot
Printing Ink		75	Eggs, Fresh	" Mouffon.....
To Los Angeles:		" other Ports, " 5, "	Umbrellas, Paper	" Raccoon
Egg Albumen, Dried .. 19		Yellow Hankow Bls. 15, "	Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 2,714	" Rabbit
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 319		Yellow other Ports	Egg Albumen, Dried.. Pls. 51	" Wolf
		Bls. 5	" Yolk, Dried "	Umbrellas, Paper

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton.—Our market during the past week showed hardly any animation in that the demand for the local staple on the part of consumers was practically nil, whereas offerings were plentiful, which generally evolves depressions in prices but of which very little or hardly any advantage was taken owing to the continued serious yarn position as well as heavy declines in Mid-Americans and Indians. Furthermore the mills which have considerably reduced their spindleage are apparently in no pressing need of the local fibre as their current requirements are being met by fairly large deliveries of recently arrived Indian Cotton in fulfilment of previous contracts. These circumstances have to a certain extent dampened the ardor of the speculative element and the immediate future trend inclines more for weaker markets irrespective of the actually low cotton stocks at present available in China. However, any palpable improvement in the demand for yarn will instantly react on the raw material, in which event one cannot foresee to what heights the rates will ascend.

Yarn.—We have had another insipid market during the past week, with prices declining some four to five taels as compared with last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export to Hankow, Tientsin, Kiangse, Szechuen, Swatow, Chefoo, Wuhu, Ningpo and Fukien. In summing up the situation from all sides we are of the opinion that the yarn market will present a more appreciable outlook no sooner the political disturbances in the country are favourably adjusted. Tone of the market. —Weak.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 12.26

" -Middling last reported.... 12.54

Tone of market, Steady.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May..... 357

Fully Good Broach, July/Aug.. 433

Fully Good Broach, April/May.. 434

Tone of the market:—Weak.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 22.40 Spot.

22.17 July.

21.99 Oct.

22.17 Dec.

21.80 Jan.

22.01 Mar.

Tone of the market:—Weak.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf..... Tls. 43.00

Shanghai, Spot..... " 41.00

M. Ginned, Spot..... " 41.50

Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... " 40.00

Ningpo, Spot..... " 39.00

Tone of the market:—Weak.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 15th.	Sale Price May 20.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 20.
Duke-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st. Mtge.	6	July 1, 1949	101	101	5.95
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	99½	100	8.00
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97½	97½	7.75
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	87	88½	7.35
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan.....	7	Nov. 1, 1942	102	101½	6.84
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	76½	78½	7.85
Department of Seine S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 1, 1942	87½	89½	8.15
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	91½	92	7.75
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	95	95½	7.40
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	99½	99½	6.05
Kingdom of Denmark S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1942	102½	102½	5.75
Willys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan.	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	102	6.20
Swedish Government S. F. Loan.....	5½	Nov. 1, 1954	99½	99½	5.55
Can. Pac. RR. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	80½	80½	4.98
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	87½	87½	7.00
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	96½	96½	7.40
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan...	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93½	93½	7.65
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan...	7	Feb. 1, 1945	92	92	7.80
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st. Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	91½	91½	6.60
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96½	97	6.30
Republic of Finland S.F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94	94½	7.50
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	101½	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building
No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.
These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Industrial Notes

Eight tons of improved cotton seed were sold by the department of cotton improvement of Nanking University in the Wukiang district across the river north of Nanking, where the department of rural education maintains a half day rural school and an active community extension program.

Two years ago it was only with difficulty that our improved cotton seed could be given away at this place and then it was usually accepted with grave doubts and suspicion on the part of the recipient," says the latest bulletin of the college. "This season none of it was given away. The majority was sold for cash at a price slightly above the local market for cotton seed. Other farmers exchanged their own seed for our improved seed, and to certain others it was sold on the basis of deferred payment and guaranteed from the proceeds of the fall crop. Had more seed been available, we could very easily have disposed of it. This is another very concrete and excellent answer to the oft asked questions, "do the Chinese farmers take up with better things and do you have any difficulty in getting them to co-operate with you or to use your improved seed."

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 20, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver for ready and forward is back to last week's closing price of 31½d. Our official quotation for T/T on London is unchanged. Exchange business in connection with trade has been small, but the market until today has been supported by resales of T/T in Yen, Sterling and Gold Dollars, by our local gold dealers. Silver still appears easy and today there was a reaction bringing our rates at the close more in touch with official quotations. We closed weak. The decrease is our stock of Mexican Dollars is the usual shipments on account of the cocoon season. Our stocks of silver generally are still about Tls. 20,000,000 more than at this time last year.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 62,811,000 an increase of Tls. 229,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 47,760,000 an increase of \$ 2,110,000.
Estimated value Tls. 97,198,000 as against Tls. 74,821,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Apr.	Thursday May 14	Friday May 15	Saturday May 16	Monday May 18	Tuesday May 19	Wednes. May 20
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.467	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
O/Dfts. "	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
4m/s "	—	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½	3/0½
T/T India	203.391	202½	202½	202½	202½	202½	202½
T/T France	1,402.391	1415	1415	1420	1420	1420	1435
T/T N. Y.	72,902	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
T/T Hong	74,277	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
T/T Japan	57.592	57	57	57	57	57	57
T/T Batavia	181,848	182½	182½	182½	182½	182½	182½
T/T Straits	77.217	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L, Cred. D/A	3/1.685	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
4m/s, D/P	—	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½	3/1½
6m/s, D/A	3/2.060	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
4m/s B/F, C, D/A, D/P	1,478.696	1490	1490	1495	1495	1495	1510
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.967	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
4m/s, Docs	—	76	76	75½	75½	76	76

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.

*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C. 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100...

Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day

**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount

Bank of France rate of discount

London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s. 4½%

" 4 " 4½%

" 6 " 4½%

London on Paris T/T 94.30

New York on London T/T 485½

Bombay on London T/T 1/5½

Hongkong on " T/T 2/2½

Kobe " " T/T 1/8½

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL,
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 18, 1925, Cause No. 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press, Inc.: on motion to set.

" " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod: on motion for order to amend plaintiff's bill for accounting: submitted.

" " " " 2600, Kuang Hsieh Cheng Hong v. Charles T. Boyce: on motion for judgment by default: continued.

" " " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. v. American Banking Corporation: on plaintiff's demurrer to portions of the defendant's answer: submitted.

" " " " 2581, Hardy v. Hardy: testimony taken of W. H. Hardy, H. D. Rodger and H. Barrett: submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 14, 1925, Cause No. 787, U. S. v. T. A. Concannon: on plea of guilty: submitted.

" 19, " " " 788, U. S. v. M. Kelley: testimony taken of J. Satula, C. Young and E. C. de Bach: submitted.

" " " " 206, Chung Foo Union Bank v. A. P. Pattison, in business under the name of Pattison & Co.: on argument on intervenor's petition: submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 19, 1925, Cause No. 2581, Hardy v. Hardy: decree.

(By the Commissioner)

May 14, 1925, Cause No. 787, U. S. v. T. A. Concannon: sentence.

" 19, " " " 788, U. S. v. M. Kelley: sentence.

" " " " 206, Chung Foo Union Bank v. A. P. Pattison doing business under the name of Pattison & Co.: judgment for intervenor.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 13, 1925, Cause No. 2624, United States of America ex rel. L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, v. North China Co. Fed. Inc. U. S. A., information in the nature of *quo warranto*: summons issued: marshal's return of summons.

" " " " 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc.: answer to amended complaint.

" " " " 2579, Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.: writ of execution issued.

" " " " 2410, Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation: exception to order denying defendant's demurrer.

" " " " M. E. Power of attorney of M. A. Rosario and B. Olivares to Carlos Olivares.

" " " " M. E. Affidavit of T. L. Chang in re claim of Chung Foo Union Bank re 454 cases of kerosene shortlanded s. s. Vinita.

" " " " 2595, Meeklieb v. Meeklieb: affidavit of publication.

" 14, " " 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press, Inc.: motion to set.

" " " " 2453, Ling Fu & Co. v. Admiral Oriental Line: plaintiff's reply brief.

" " " " 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod: notice of motion to amend.

" " " " 2625, In re Estate of Alma Josephine Wills: deceased: petition, oath of administrator.

" " " " 2624, U. S. A. ex rel. L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney v. North China Fed. Inc. U. S. A.: answer.

" " " " 2600, Kwang Hsieh Cheng Hong v. Charles T. Boyce: motion for judgment by default: notice of motion.

" " " " 944, In re estate of Charles Andersen deceased: receipt.

" " " " 2579, Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.: marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 15, " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. v. American Oriental Banking Corp: demurrer: notice of motion.

" " " " 2627, Boyes, Basset & Co. v. S. Chaiet: petition: summons issued.

" " " " 2599, Rumpf v. Rumpf: deposition.

" " " " 2581, Hardy v. Hardy: affidavit: motion for judgment by default.

" 18, " " 2628, Nippon Yusen Kaisha v. United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation and The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.: complaint.

" " " " 2567, Husar v. Husar: motion for judgment by default.

" 19, " " 2564, Yorkshire Insurance Co. v. American Oriental Banking Corporation: notice of motion to set.

In the United States Court of China

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.,

Plaintiff

vs.

LEVI C. SOLOMON,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2612

Civil No. 1911

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons
and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action
upon the defendant—

LEVI C. SOLOMON.

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or
before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written
answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge
of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai,
China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

In the United States Court for China

FAR EASTERN PUBLICATIONS, LTD.,

THEODORE F. SIMMANG,

FESSEDNEN & HOLCOMB,

NINA BROOKS HENLEY,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

JEROME A. HENLEY,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2610

Civil No. 1010

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons
and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action
upon the defendant—

JEROME A. HENLEY,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or
before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written
answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge
of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai,
China, May 4, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

In the United States Court for China

ELEANOR L. WILSON,

Plaintiff

vs.

CHARLES R. WILSON,

Defendant.

Cause No. 2623

Civil No. 1018

SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a
copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the
defendant

CHARLES R. WILSON,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or
before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written
answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge
of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai,
China, May 7, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Except from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due
notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any
defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as
required.

NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special
meeting of the Stockholders of M. S. Crow,
Inc. will be held at the offices of Davies and
Bryan, attorneys-at-law, No. 4 Hongkong
Road, on Tuesday, June 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock
a.m. The object of such meeting is to pass
the following resolution:

WHEREAS, it is the desire of all the
Stockholders of M. S. Crow, Inc. to change
the name of said Corporation to The Jade
Tree, Inc.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED: That the name, style and
title of this Corporation be changed from
M. S. Crow, Inc. to The Jade Tree, Inc., by
which latter name it shall hereafter be known.

(Signed) M. S. Crow,
J. S. Potter.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 2611

FLORA MAY CARNCROSS,

Estate No. 590

Deceased.

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against the estate
of Flora May Carncross, deceased, to present the
same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before
November 9, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said
deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the
same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY G. KESLER,

Executrix,

May 9, 1925.

Chinkiang, China.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 15. The French are reported to have gained a notable
success over the Riffs in Morocco.—American commer-
cial reports for 1924 show her to be the world's largest
investor.—Major Zanni wrecks plane at Osaka, Japan in
attempt to resume world flight.—Soviet ask British aid
in 6,000 mile railway construction plan in Siberia.

May 16. British government will take initiative in calling a
world disarmament conference, Premier Baldwin tells
House of Commons.—Britain is reported to be construct-
ing speed planes capable of 280 miles an hour.—Shang-
hai is scene of Fengtien Army clash over \$2,500 opium
seizure.

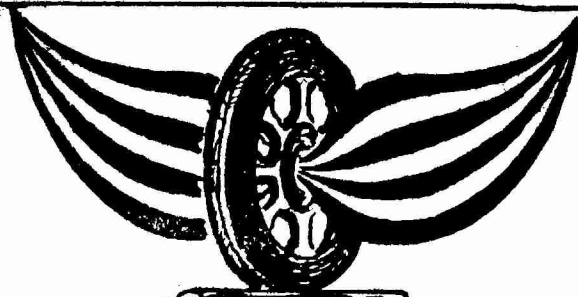
May 17.—Tokyo officially sanctions Yen 2,000,000,000 sub-
way system.—Bernard Shaw reported ill in London.—
Gigantic arms smuggling plot disclosed in Hongkong.—
Arms Conference votes to license export of munitions.

May 18. British government is tired of Bolshevik position—
—Definite plan of repayment of war debts reported from
Washington.—Russia must alter methods of importing
machinery.

May 19. A serious uprising against the Bolsheviks is report-
ed from White Russia.—London market nervous over
gold outflow.

That Russia may again purchase silver in relatively
large amounts, thus changing an otherwise monotonous
situation, is the expectation of American finance journals.
Business conditions have improved in China but India has
bought comparatively small amounts of silver. Silver stocks
at Shanghai are slightly smaller but total volume appears to
be in excess of seasonable requirements.

Silver production of the Americas which constitute more
than 80 per cent of total world output, is only about 15,
000,000 ounces monthly. Consumption by India and China
is about 100,000 ounces. The surplus, therefore, is around
5,000,000 ounces for European coinage requirements and
total world demand for non-coinage needs. This total has
been in excess of production but with decreased consumption
by the Far East during the next three months stocks from
production will most likely accumulate.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up														Nanking to Shanghai North—Down														
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local	Night Express R. S.	
Shanghai North d.		7.00		7.15	7.35	9.30		9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking d.												
Nanshan d.		7.28		7.45		—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East d.												
Soochow d.		8.59			9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.30		21.39		1.39	Do. d.												
Wushih d.	7.00	9.59			10.44	12.02	13.12		15.38	19.34		20.36		2.38		Tientsin Central d.												
Changchow d.	8.14	10.56			11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		19.34		21.38		3.42	Do. d.												
Tsuyang d.	9.30	11.52				13.38	16.28		17.38						5.44	Tientsin d.												
Chienkiang d.	10.31	12.40				14.22	17.34		18.33						7.20	Do. d.												
Nanking d.	12.30	14.21				15.43	19.35		20.02						8.50	Tientsin East d.												
Pukow d.															10.00	Do. d.												
Bruchow d.															11.00	Tientsin Central d.												
Tientsin Central d.															12.00	Do. d.												
Do. d.															1.00	Tientsin East d.												
Tientsin East d.															2.04	Do. d.												
Do. d.															3.08	Peking d.												
Peking d.															4.12													
															5.16													
															6.20													
															7.24													
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															84.12													
															85.16													
															86.20													</

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line)														Zahkou to Shanghai North Up													
STATIONS	Fast		Ex-press		and 3rd & 4th		Fast		Fast		Local		Night Ex-press		STATIONS	Local		Fast		Ex-press		and 3rd & 4th		Fast		Fast	
	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast		Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Fast
Shanghai North dep.															Zahkou d.												
Jessfield d.															Hangchow d.												
Sicawei d.															Changan d.												
L'hw Junction d.															Yehsah d.												
Shanghai South dep.															Kashan d.												
Lunghwa Junction arr.															Kashan d.												
Sungkiang d.															Sungkiang d.												
Kashan d.															Lunghwa Junction d.												
Kashan d.															Shanghai South d.												
Yehsah d.															L'hw Junction d.												
Changan d.															Sicawei d.												
Hangchow d.															Jessfield d.												
Zahkou arr.															Shanghai North d.												

MOKANSHAN An Ideal Summer Resort.
The Mokanshan Railway Hotel has the following specialties:—

1. Good Cuisine and Service.

2. Comfortable Rooms with Adjoining Bath Rooms.

3. Moderate Rates.

4. Electric Lights.

5. Telephone and Telegraphic Communications.
6. Pure Spring Water.

7. Beautiful Views.

8. Tennis Courts.

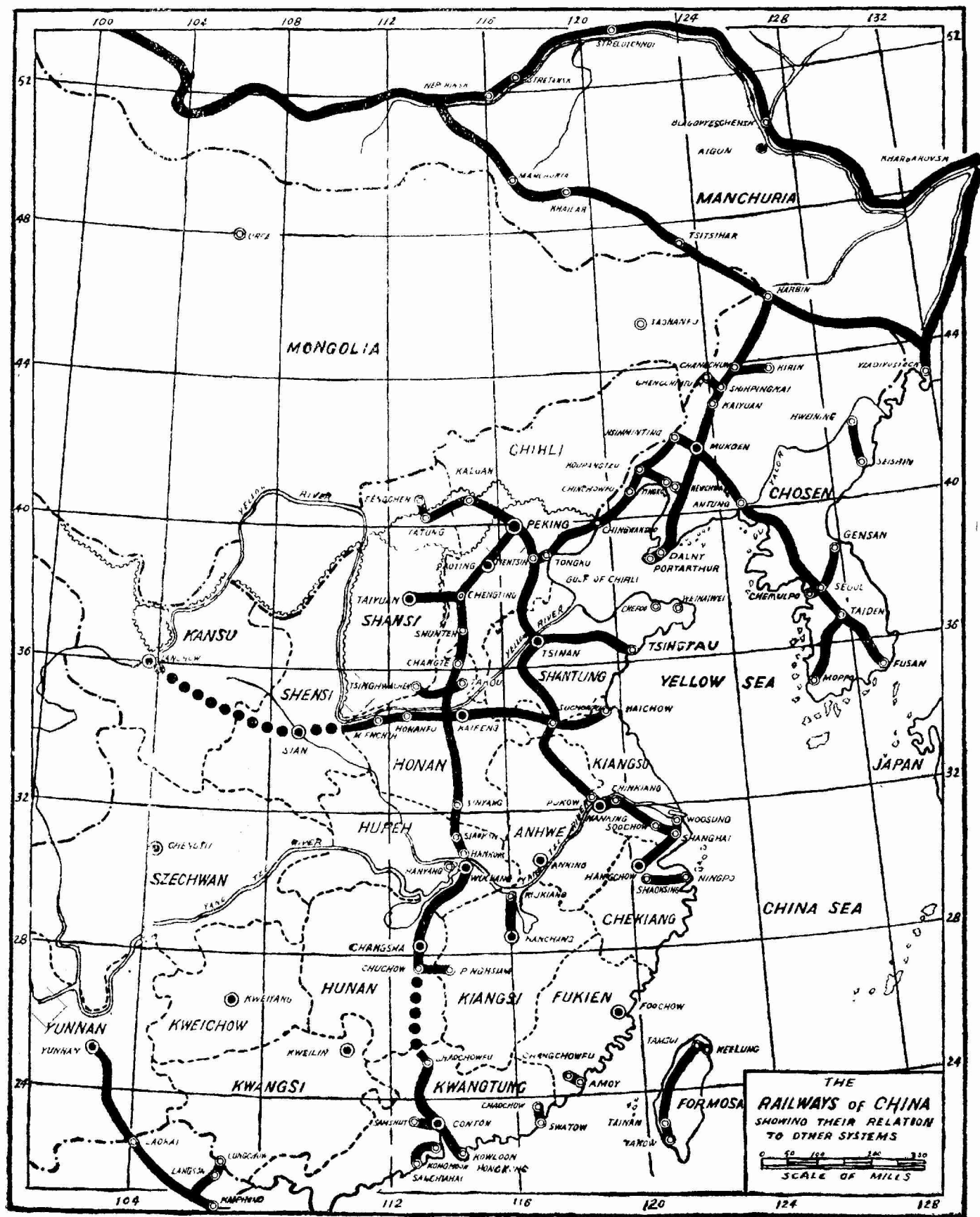
9. Swimming Pool.

10. Children's Play Ground.
- Through Tickets, including rail launch and chair charges, may be obtained at Shanghai North, Jessfield and Shanghai South Stations.
For further information or Mokanshan Pamphlet, please apply to the Enquiry Office, Shanghai North, or any S. H. N. R. Station.

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.

MAP OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF RAILWAYS, MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS, PEKING



RAILWAY MAP OF CHINA

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 Church St., New York, U.S.A.

Sole Exporters of the Products of

Carnegie Steel Company
Illinois Steel Company
American Steel & Wire Company
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company
The Lorain Steel Company

American Bridge Company
National Tube Company
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company
Minnesota Steel Company
Canadian Steel Corporation

BRANCH OFFICES and REPRESENTATIVES IN

Antwerp, Belgium	Los Angeles, California	Rome, Italy	Sydney, New South Wales
Birmingham, England	London, England	Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina	Talcahuano, Chile
Bombay, India	Mexico City, Mexico	San Francisco, California	The Hague, Holland
Brussels, Belgium	Montivideo, Uruguay	Santiago, Chile	Tokio, Japan
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic	Montreal, Canada	Sao Paulo, Brazil	Toronto, Canada
Concepcion, Chile	New Orleans, La.	Seattle, Washington	Valparaiso, Chile
Havana, Cuba	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Shanghai, China	Vancouver, Canada
Honolulu, Hawaii	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	Soerabaya, Java	Winnipeg, Canada
Lima, Peru	Portland, Oregon		

WAREHOUSES AT

Antwerp, Belgium	Callao, Peru	San Francisco, California	Talcahuano, Chile
Bombay, India	Havana, Cuba	Santiago, Chile	Valparaiso, Chile
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	Sao Paulo, Brazil	

We give prompt attention to inquiries for all classes of our Steel Products, including the following:—

AERIAL TRAMWAYS—Reversible, specially designed	DUQUESNE RAIL JOINTS	SCREW SPIKES
ALLOY STEEL	ELECTRICAL SHEETS	SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
ALLOY STEEL SHEETS	ELECTRICAL WIRES AND CABLES, Bare and Insulated	SHAFTING
AMMONIA CYLINDERS	FABRICATED STRUCTURAL MATERIAL FOR BRIDGES, TURNABLES, STEEL BUILDINGS, ETC.	SHAPES—Standard Structural
ANGLES	FENCING MATERIALS—Wire Fencing, Steel Posts	SHEET BARS
ARMATURE SHEETS	FORGINGS	SHEETS—"Apollo" Brand Galvanized Corrugated and Plain
AXLES—Locomotive, Railroad and Tramway Cars	FROGS AND SWITCHES—Steam and Electric Railways	SKELP
BAMBOO STEEL	HOOPS AND BANDS	SLABS
BARBED WIRE	MACHINE FORGINGS	SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
BARS—Merchant and Concrete Reinforcement, plain, deformed and cold twisted	MINE TIMBERS	SLEEPERS—Steel
BILLETS	NAILS—Wire	SPRING STEEL
BLACK SHEETS	NAIL RODS	STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
BLOOMS	NAIL WIRE	STOVE PIPE SHEETS
BOILER TUBES—Lapwelded and Seamless	PIG IRON	SWITCHES AND SWITCH STANDS
BOLTS AND NUTS	PILING—Steel Sheet	TANK PLATES
BRIDGES—Railway, Highway, specially designed	PIPE—Black and Galvanized Wrought for Steam, Gas and Water, American or English Threads, Lapwelded and Seamless Boiler Tubes, Matheson Lead Joint Pipe, Seamless Steel Tubing	TERNE PLATES
BUILDINGS—Steel Warehouses, Structural Steel for Buildings	PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel	TIN MILL PRODUCTS
CABLES—Steel Hoisting & Haulage Cables	POLES—Steel Tubular	TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
CARS—Steam Railway, Mine and Industrial Railway Cars	RAILS—Light and Heavy Rails for Railways, Tramways, Mine and Industrial Railways, Special Track Work	TOOL STEEL
CAR ANGLES	REINFORCEMENT FOR CONCRETE—Triangle Wire Mesh	TOWERS—Steel
CAR WHEELS	RIVETS	TRIANGLE MESH CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
CHANNELS	ROPE—Wire for Mine Hoists, Derricks, Cranes, etc.	TUBES—Gas, Water, Steam and Boiler
COLD ROLLED FLAT WIRE		TURNABLES FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY RAILWAY SERVICE
COPPER RAIL BONDS		UPHOLSTERY SPRINGS
COPPER BEARING STEEL SHEETS		WASHERS
DERRICKS		WEATHERPROOF INSULATED AND BARE COPPER WIRE AND CABLES
DRILLING MACHINES		WHEELS—Solid Rolled Steel for Steam, Electric, Mine and Industrial Railways
DRILLING RIGS FOR OIL WELLS		WIRE PRODUCTS—Bright and Galvanized, Baling and Fencing and all Classes of Coated and Uncoated for Manufacturing Purposes

The Combined Actual Annual Ingot Production of our Manufacturing Companies

for the year 1920 was in excess of 19,000,000 tons.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: Union Building—1 Canton Road

TOKYO OFFICE: No. 19 Nakadori, Marunouchi